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The Defense Program

THE ARMY'S NAVY

MENTION the word Navy and one's mind conjures a picture of a long line of massive dreadnaughts dipping their bows in wind-swept seas, yet the Navy stations thousands of its men and officers ashore and keeps nearly 100,000 civilians at work in its far-flung navy yards.

Enunciate the word Army and most people think of serried ranks of doughboys, or the magnificent charge of a cavalry squadron, or the thunderous roar of big guns hidden in woodlands—yet the Army operates a fleet of very sizeable proportion.

In fact, strange as it seems, the Army's Navy is numerically larger than the Navy's Navy.

Not in terms of tonnage, of course. For though the Army has a seagoing dredge displacing 15,000 tons and three transports of 13,726 gross tons—vessels larger than all but the Navy's battleships and aircraft carriers—much of its floating craft are of a size smaller than the motor lifeboats of a big battleship.

Yet, in terms of independently operating floating units, the Army's Navy, with 3,251 such units, is nearly three times as large as the Navy's Navy of less than 1,200 floating units.

Included among the units entering into the totals for the Army and the Navy are fighting ships, auxiliaries, supply boats, lighters, barges, tugs, mine layers, harbor craft, launches, derrick boats, dredges, and all such vessels having their own names or numbers and their own crews. Excluded in both categories are lifeboats and tenders attached to and stowed on larger vessels.

The Army's Navy is divided into two broad categories. The larger is the fleet operated by the Corps of Engineers. An engineer officer with the rank of major is responsible for the procurement, maintenance and assignment of 2,916 floating units—2½ times the number of units in the U. S. Navy.

The smaller branch is under control of the Quartermaster Corps in matters of maintenance, procurement, repair and the like, but a number of the 335 vessels in this category are controlled by other branches of the Army. The Quartermaster Corps itself operates seven passenger transports, three cargo transports and 181 smaller vessels. Three of the passenger transports—the Hunter Liggett, the Leonard Wood and the American Legion—are of 13,726 gross tons each. Included among the 181 smaller craft are:

- 2 ferry boats
- 20 freight and passenger vessels
- 2 water boats
- 2 lighters
- 47 launches
- 8 tugs
- 3 derrick barges
- 10 barges
- 22 scows
- 9 tugs
- 3 water barges
- 7 outboard launches
- 1 hoisting retriever
- 45 rowboats

The remainder of the 335 vessels are
(Continued on Next Page)

Naval Aviation Report Asks No Legislation

Recommending a total strength of 40,723 officers and men in the aviation arms of the Navy and Marine Corps by 1945, the board headed by Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne to study the active and reserve aviation personnel situation in the Navy and Marine Corps made its report to Congress this week. No legislation for giving permanent regular commission to reserve graduates of Pensacola was recommended.

The other members of the board were Capt. George D. Murray, USN, Comdr. Edwin T. Short, Lt. Col. Lewis G. Merritt, USMC, and Lt. Comdr. Thomas S. Combs. Lt. Comdr. Apolo Soucek, USN, was recorder.

The report states that "testimony taken by the board indicates the great desirability of permitting the Navy Department the widest possible latitude in the formulation of policies governing personnel matters."

Concerning the need for legislation to carry out the recommended expansion, the report states, "The board * * * believes that legislative action is neither desirable or necessary to give force to most of its recommendations."

The board recommended that the main supply of Navy flight personnel be the commissioned ranks, and that not less than 45 per cent of the Navy's aviators be regularly commissioned line officers. It is also recommended that commissioned officers serve two years at sea before being sent to Pensacola for flight training. Naval aviators would be required to serve at least two years with active air units before being given other duty. The first assignment of Pensacola graduates would be to carrier-based aircraft, and aviators would be required to put in 650 flying hours before being permitted to fly patrol plane types. Rotation in all phases of aviation would be required for Naval aviators and Marine Corps aviators would be trained in carrier craft and schooled in fleet air doctrine.

It was emphasized that naval aviation should be an added qualification and not a specialty divorcing officers from the line of the Navy and Marine Corps, and also that such qualification should not be prejudicial to an officer's career.

It was recommended that all flying officers be made available for any line duty commensurate with his rank, and should be required to maintain qualification for general line duty. In connection with assignments to command duty, the board recommends that aviators should be considered for command on the basis of relative fitness with other officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

After two years' duty in aviation, officers should be eligible for selection for post graduate instruction in aviation specialties for the next three years.

The board states that the commanding officers of aircraft carriers and shore aviation bases should be naval aviators, at the same time recommending that only regularly commissioned naval aviators or line officers should be in command of a wing or group of aircraft.

With regard to reserve aviation, the board recommends that the 1938 Naval
(Please turn to Page 465)

New Army Coat Approved

Secretary Woodring has approved specifications covering the new service blouse for officers and enlisted men of the Army. Principal change from the present service coat, the Secretary said, is the introduction of side plaits to permit greater freedom of movement of the arms. Color and general appearance of the coat is the same as the present type, which the War Department said may be worn until no longer serviceable.

Pertinent features of the new specifications are:

In general to be a single breasted, collar and lapel coat of olive drab material of adopted standard. The coat will be lined or not as required. Lining to be of same color as coat.

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Gen. Marshall Witness At Army-Navy Exercise

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, flew to California over the night of 16-17 January in order to witness the joint exercises now being conducted on the West Coast. The Chief of Staff left Bolling Field in an Army transport following the hearing of the House Military Committee and landed at Sacramento, Calif., after a 15-hour trip. This is said to be the first time a Chief of Staff has made a non-stop air trip from coast to coast.

Accompanying the Chief of Staff were Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, and Colonel Ward, secretary of the General Staff. They landed at Sacramento 4 a. m., 17 January and motored to the Presidio of Monterey. General Marshall expects to return to Washington 23 January.

The exercises are the first of their type ever conducted in this country. Virtually the entire Third Division, artillery and all, were embarked 13 January at Olympia and Tacoma, Wash., and set out for the California coast where they are to attempt a landing in the face of a defensive force headed by Brig. Gen. H. T. Burgin, USA.

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney will command Army troops during the maneuver, with Admiral Snyder in command of the Naval Forces. The exercise will be the first held on the Pacific Coast since 1937.

According to word received from Fort Lewis, the two ships docked in Olympia Harbor, the United States Army Transport Chateau Thierry and the S. S. Baranof, sailed at 12:00 noon; with the United States Army Transports Hunter Liggett, Leonard Wood, and St. Mihiel, all anchored at the Municipal Docks in Tacoma, sailing at 4:00 p. m.

An advance contingent of troops, numbering some eighteen hundred officers and men, sailed from Tacoma on the Transport Republic 4 Jan. and are now at San Pedro, Calif., undergoing training under Navy supervision. Constituting three complete combat teams, they are scheduled to form the spearhead for the attack of the remainder of the troops.

Adding a martial air to the sailing, the recently formed fifty piece 3d Division Band was at the dock to serenade the departing troops.

Army Leaders Outline Problems to Congress

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, accompanied by General George C. Marshall and other War Department officials, appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee this week to describe the progress being made by the Army under the Army expansion program.

He told the Committee that the United States Army is not an "Army in being," although strides toward that end are being made rapidly. He renewed his plea that Congress provide an Army that is 100 per cent in men, material and reserves, no matter what the strength of the force is numerically.

In a short executive session following Mr. Woodring's statement, General Marshall reiterated the views of the Secretary and promised to appear before the committee at a later date to go into the program in more detail.

Secretary Woodring's statement follows:

Since our hearings last winter we have witnessed the outbreak of another World War, the duration, the violence and the final extent of which no man can now estimate. The elimination of Austria from the map, the extinguishment of Czechoslovakia, the obliteration of Poland, the current attempted annihilation of the Finnish people demonstrate conclusively that merely the desire for peace is no guarantee of peace in a world of cold realities.

The abruptly changing map of the world also demonstrates that in this tragic era a nation lacking in military resources, lacking in the adequacy of the means for the maintenance of the security of its own people—that nation jeopardizes its very existence.

To me, the two correlative problems of paramount importance, that confront us today, are, first, the necessity that we maintain peace for our own country, and, second, that our machinery to enforce that peace is at least maintained at the minimum adequacy.

I want to say in all honesty and in all sincerity that I know no more contributing factor to avoid inflicting upon the youth of America the hardships, the sufferings, the sacrifices of war, than the maintenance of those defensive installations essential for the preservation of peace.

I have advised recently that we must have an "Army in being." An Initial Protective Force 100% perfect in organization, equipment and training. Some critics today ask why spend these millions—on our Army—who are we going to fight? Must we justify the maintenance of that "Army in being," a small, perfect Army, only by participation in war? I contend that the maintenance of that military establishment is justified by the fact that through its existence in these tragic days, we can speak for peace—can speak with authority for peace!

While information in regard to events in Europe is still superficial as to exact or technical details, what we have learned confirms the belief in the importance of a carefully balanced program for national defense, and there is reassurance that our favorable geographical situation remains relatively unaffected. On these premises is based our military policy providing for a small, highly trained, Regular Army, supported by an efficient National Guard, organized, equipped, and capable of comparatively prompt action in the execution of defense missions.

Obviously, the Regular Army component must be maintained in a state of seasoned readiness for immediate entry into active operations. A large portion of our regular
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Press Hails Mr. Edison's Appointment; Speculates on Delay in Naming

Appointment of Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy on the eve of the New Year was greeted with unanimous applause by the nation's editors. Some, however, speculated on the President's long delay in making the nomination, hazarded the guess that Mr. Edison may not have been the man the President originally had in mind for the post. Others speculated on the effect the appointment would have on Mr. Edison's political career in New Jersey.

All stated that the nomination was perhaps the best that could have been made. Some of the varying various comments follow:

The Baton Rouge, La., *Times* approves, "Not at all unexpected is Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy... At this time, those who favor a strong navy doubtless feel that Charles Edison's service will be needed. It is expected Congress will speedily confirm his nomination as Secretary of the Navy."

The Galveston, Texas, *News* observes, "Elevation of Charles Edison to full cabinet status gives him a well deserved promotion and President Roosevelt credit for an excellent appointment."

"It is to be hoped that filling the secretarial vacancy will do away with the lack of centralized authority which apparently has interfered with departmental efficiency. The appointment was thoroughly nonpolitical. Although Mr. Edison formerly was a Republican, he has a negative political record. Still unanswered is the question of why Mr. Roosevelt delayed making the appointment at a time when the Navy Department urgently needed authoritative leadership."

"It was not until last weekend," observes the Rockford, Ill., *Star*, "that Mr. Roosevelt took the logical step of moving Edison up to the secretaryship, a post he was entitled to on the basis of responsibility since he took the assistant secretaryship. A number of apocryphal stories have been circulated concerning the delay. One, more consistent than the others, was that Mr. Roosevelt sought consent of Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1936, to take the Navy post and give the semblance of coalition to the cabinet. Edison's appointment, however, means that the Navy post has gone to a technician rather than being used as a political reward or gesture."

"President Roosevelt took his own sweet time," states the Syracuse, N. Y., *Post Standard*, "in naming Charles Edison of New Jersey Secretary of the Navy... Edison has gone about his work quietly and diligently. To him has fallen the lot of getting the huge building program in operation according to schedules devised in advance. The department has been criticized for mistakes. Edison has shrewdly not denied them but pointed quietly to corrections... At any rate, the full title is no

more than is deserved, even if it is of no help later to the very busy and very practical Hague."

Comments the Jersey City, N. J., *Journal*, "There is no doubt that Mr. Edison will measure fully up to the exacting requirements of these troubled hours. But whether Mr. Edison's chances of this year being the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey have been improved is more of a question..."

"Thus far Mr. Edison has shown no inclination to become a student in practical New Jersey politics. His education along that line thus far has been neglected. His fertile mind has been devoted to other matters."

"Mr. Edison will fill with credit to the State and honor to the nation the difficult role of Secretary of the Navy and seems content, barring unforeseen developments, to let others worry about the New Jersey governorship."

"One of Washington's minor mysteries," states the Los Angeles, Calif., *Times*, "is ended, though not explained by the President's appointment of Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy."

"The mystery is why, at such a critical time in world affairs, in which the American Navy bears so potentially important a part, the President has allowed the department to go so long without a head..."

"Washington's gossip has been that the President did not want Edison and was waiting for an opportunity to appoint someone else. If so, the plan seems to have gone awry, perhaps fortunately, since by training and experience, Edison is probably the best qualified man for the post."

"The new Secretary," says the Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*, "is in sympathy with the aims both of the President and the country, as he is, himself, committed to an adequate, modern Navy for defense. That he will be satisfactory there can be little doubt in view of the service he has already given the department."

The Waterloo, Iowa, *Courier*, comments, "The weaknesses of the Navy Department are not attributable to any mistakes of commission or omission by Mr. Edison. In fact, he is credited with eliminating some of the factors responsible for inefficiency in the Navy shipbuilding program. The President's choice for a new Secretary of the Navy will be generally approved."

"Charles Edison," says the New Orleans, La., *Times-Picayune*, "has been de facto head of the department so long that many people had forgotten he was not Secretary of the Navy until his appointment to that post the other day reminded them. His promotion was deserved and is widely approved."

The Defense Program (Continued from First Page)

administered as follows: The Air Corps operates 51—crash boats, picket boats and shallow draft boats—all high-speed craft, the first class for open water, the picket boats for sheltered waters and the latter class for shallow water. All three types are stationed near landing fields to assist aircraft which might fall into the water.

The Coast Artillery Corps operates 87 vessels. Seven are large mine planters; the remainder are motor mine yawls and distribution box boats which operate with the planters handling the electric connections between the mines and the shore (discussed last week in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL).

The Ordnance Department operates five boats to patrol its ranges. Two are at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, one at Nansemond Arsenal, one at Raritan Arsenal and one at Savannah. The Chemical Warfare Service operates the Chlorine, and the ROTC operates a boat at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Returning to the Corps of Engineers we find their vessels ranging from the 15,000-ton seagoing hopper dredge Goethals to the smallest of motor launches. The Goethals, put into service 1 Jan. 1938, keeps the channels of New York clear. She cost \$3,250,000, carries a crew of 100, is 476 feet overall, and can carry 5,000 cubic yards of sand and mud in her hopper, which is emptied at a suitable place simply by opening her bottom and permitting the dredged material to fall out.

The Corps of Engineers' floating plant includes the following types:

Dredges	
Seagoing hopper	26
Seagoing agitator	2
Hydraulic pipe line, cutter type	47
Hydraulic pipe line, dust pan type	16
Hydraulic pipe line, suction	10
Dipper	14
Bucket	7
Drill boats	5
Snag boats	15
Tugs, seagoing	4
Tugs, harbor	27
Tenders	74
Towboats	67
Lighters, steam	3
District (inspection) boats	50
Launches	447

Pile drivers	34
Derrick boats	129
Maneuver boats	75
Snag barges	3
Booster barges	7
Pump boats	16
Hyacinth destruction plant	3
Fire boats	1
Mechanical bank graders	5
Concrete mixers	6
Concrete mat sinking plant	3
Asphalt mixing plant	1
Asphalt mat sinking barge	1
Loess diggers	1
Sand and gravel diggers	6
Quarter boats	137
Boat houses	38
Floating docks	3
Docking caissons	3
Bottom dump scows	19
Side dump scows	28
Barges	1003

Possibly the legitimacy of the claim of the pile drivers, concrete and asphalt mixers and sinking plants, bathhouses, floating docks and docking caissons to the title "vessel" might be successfully disputed, but these types cover only 69 of the 2,916 floating units operated by the corps.

A great portion of the Army's fleet has been obtained second-hand by both the Quartermaster Corps and the Corps of Engineers. Fine vessels have been bought up at a tenth of the cost of new construction. Repair and maintenance bills are correspondingly high, but not enough to offset original savings.

Both arms, however, have new construction programs underway. A 16-inch suction dredge, costing \$500,000, is under construction at Dubuque, Iowa, for the Engineers, while last August the hopper dredge Chester Harding was added to their fleet at a cost of \$2,000,000. She is 308 feet long, displaces 7,430 tons, carries 2,700 cubic yards of material and a crew of about 70.

The Quartermaster Corps has crash boats, picket boats and shallow draft boats building for the Air Corps, motor mine yawls and distribution box boats for the Coast Artillery Corps and lighters for its own use.

Crews of practically all vessels of the Army's Navy except those used by the Air Corps and Coast Artillery Corps are civilians, obtained through civil service. Deck and engineer officers must hold appropriate licenses from the Bureau of

Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the new crash boats building for the Air Corps will probably carry a civilian master and a civilian engineer since the motors are considered too powerful to entrust to untrained Army personnel.

The final salvo fired by the Army's Navy at the Navy's Navy is the reminder that the great fleet enumerated above does not include the vessels of the War Department-controlled Panama Railroad Company and the Panama Canal. These total about 135 units, including several new luxury liners which in recent months were put into service on the New York-Panama run.

6th Division Busy

Camp Jackson, S. C. — Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, Sixth Division commander, returned on 11 Jan. from a four-day visit to Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Ft. Benning, Ga., where he observed training methods and discussed common problems with the commanders of the Fifth and First Divisions.

Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, Fifth Division commander, arrived Monday, 15 Jan., from Aniston for an all-day visit and inspection of the Sixth Division. General Hodges was formerly in command of the former 14th brigade which included the 3rd Infantry, which is now a part of the Sixth Division.

The first division field exercise of the Sixth's winter maneuvers is scheduled for 22 Jan.

Beginning Monday, 15 Jan., many exercises are scheduled to emphasize the development of infantry-artillery combat teams, and this type of training will have priority in the division program for the remainder of the month. The 3rd Infantry will work with the 2nd Battalion of the 83rd Field Artillery and the First Infantry will be teamed with the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Field Artillery, pending arrival of the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the First Field Artillery from Fort Sill, Okla., on 7 February.

The 2nd Observation Squadron arrived from Fort Bragg, N. C., on 3 Jan. In the sleet storm of 7 Jan. the balloon was caked with 7,000 pounds of ice, making it necessary to deflate it and ship it back

to Fort Bragg for another balloon. The squadron is now training with the 80th Field Artillery, observing the fire of 155 mm. Howitzers, and is scheduled to return to Fort Bragg on Wednesday, 17 Jan.

The mass movement of the 8th Infantry into the maneuver area from Ft. Screven, Ga., and Ft. Moultrie, S. C., was completed on the afternoon of 11 Jan., with 40 officers and 1,000 enlisted men arriving. The Eighth will oppose the Sixth Division in the maneuvers scheduled to begin on 22 Jan.

Gen. Burgin Heads Defense Force

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Burgin, Commanding General, Ninth Coast Artillery District, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., has been selected to command the Army Defense Force during the Army and Navy Joint Training Exercise, 15-22 January 1940, because of his special qualifications, which include a comprehensive knowledge of the problems involved in the defense of the Pacific Coast. It was announced this week at the headquarters of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Fourth Army, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

General Burgin is well qualified by his service on the Pacific Coast for this important command during the Joint Training Exercise, for he has had much duty at Fort Worden, Washington, Fort Rosecrans, Calif., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and at Corps Area Headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Troops composing the force under the command of General Burgin during the Army and Navy Joint Training Exercise include Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, GHQ Air Force Squadrons, and other Air Corps units, a Medical Battalion, and the colorful and far-flung Aircraft Warning Service.

Because of the addition of National Guard and other units to the Army Defense Force, the total number of Army troops participating in the Army and Navy Joint Exercise is now estimated to be approximately 14,000.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

2nd Div. Completes Organization

Christine, Tex.—Another and perhaps the last step toward making the Second Division in command of Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger a wholly independent combat unit was begun this week with organization of a Division Finance Office, previously authorized but delayed to await the arrival of the finance officer assigned to the Division.

At Fort Sam Houston the Division finance records are now being sorted for removal to the Division, and Capt. Frederick Pearson, (Inf.), FD, reported at the base camp here for duty Monday.

All records for the 2nd Division have been separated from those of Fort Sam Houston. The Division now carries its own Finance officer, its own Judge Advocate General, and all components of a division necessary to make it entirely self sustaining.

The Division is as near as possible its war-time organization, is capable of operating entirely alone and independent.

The giving of oral orders from Commanding General on down, and the independence of the unit, make it a fast-moving Division, as has been shown by the maneuvers being held at Christine, Tex.

Previously, all other components of the Division had been concentrated, and the fast-moving combat unit now is prepared to move at any time on short notice, and move quickly.

Proficient in field training as a result of previous maneuvers—when the possibilities of "stream-lining" were thoroughly tested—the intensive exercises now under way in the 145,000-acre maneuver area here are designed to prepare the Second Division for any type of duty.

Preparation and issuance of field orders has been simplified; staff training is based on oral orders promptly executed; and administrative details are cut to those absolutely necessary.

Cavalry Division Exercise

The importance of passing to dismounted action beyond the probable effective range of opposing machine guns is emphasized in a most interesting training memorandum issued by Brig. Gen. Walnwright following the recent field exercises of the 1st Cavalry Division.

"Horse cavalry maneuvers mounted," the memorandum states. "However, unless deflated cover is available and used, mounted troops usually can not approach closer than 1800-2000 yards to hostile machine guns in position without receiving heavy losses. In field exercises, unit commanders can not always know whether or not their units are under machine gun fire whereas in actual combat this knowledge would not be lacking. In maneuvers every effort should be made to avoid doing what would not be probable in battle. Therefore, in the mounted approach over terrain on which defileade does not exist, greater care should be exercised to insure passing to dismounted action beyond the probable effective range of opposing machine guns."

Excerpts from the memorandum follow:

"In a stationary screen, reserves of counter-reconnaissance detachments should generally be dismounted. Larger reserves, sector and general, should be held mobile and dispersed, out of range of hostile small arms fire until a decision is made to commit them. Reserves must be prepared to occupy a defensive area to check an enemy penetration or to deliver a counter attack to restore the main defense."

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Selection of Corps Commanders and their Chiefs of Staff; Details of Marine Landing Problem G; Rear Adm. Taussig to Testify on Navy Reorganization; Full text of Sec. Woodring's Letter on Age-in-Grade; Augmentation of Cavalry; Organization of Antitank Battalion?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

sive position. To meet such a contingency, reconnaissance is conducted and plans are prepared, based on the probable lines of action which may develop during combat."

"The important thing to remember is that covering detachments move by bounds from one terrain feature to another or a definite distance, halting on each bound to observe. No other system will function properly. In order to permit covering detachments to perform their functions properly, main bodies should follow the detachments instead of detachments preceding the main bodies."

"Efforts to conserve horse flesh and to apply sound rules of animal management must be continued."

"The cavalry commander is responsible for long distance reconnaissance beyond the screen. Sector commanders are responsible for local reconnaissance to front and flanks of their sectors. In a stationary screen reconnaissance is especially important just prior to daylight."

"The flow of information from lower to higher units is improving to a marked degree. Front line units when heavily engaged are unable to report as often as desired. However, subordinate commanders should make every effort to keep the commander informed of the situation."

"Sole reliance can not be placed upon the radio and telephone for signal communication. The fact that the radio fails does not relieve a subordinate from the responsibility of keeping his superior informed of the situation."

"Independently of the radio, commanders must provide for mounted messenger service. Whenever the situation warrants relay lines must be established."

Tank Concentration

Fort Benning, Ga.—That the personnel of incoming tank units, both officer and enlisted, was well pleased with the reception given them at Fort Benning is evidenced by a letter just received by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Infantry School Commandant. Tank units from all parts of the United States recently concentrated on the Fort Benning reservation for four months of intensive training in mass tactics.

The letter is from Lt. Col. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., newly-appointed commanding officer of the 68th Infantry (light tank) regiment, who states that he is writing in behalf of the officers and men of all visiting tank units.

It singles out as especially commendable the work of the 21st Engineer regiment, a newly-organized unit at Fort Benning. The engineer organization was responsible for the construction of the camp's wooden mess buildings, bath houses and scores of wooden tent frames for pyramidal tents.

The complete letter follows:

"The concentration of tank units ordered by the War Department was completed by January 10, as directed."

"All units on arrival were met by sponsoring tank units stationed at Fort Benning, who assisted in every way their unloading, messing, and quartering. Each incoming unit on arrival found a very habitable camp with mess halls, kitchens, latrines, tent frames, and bath houses prepared. The completeness of the camp as evidenced by the arrangements made for the reception of units was outstanding."

"I desire, on behalf of the officers and men of all incoming tank units, to make of record our appreciation to you and to the members and organizations of your command who gave so generously of their time and energy to the building of this camp. The time allotted for construction was short; however, due to careful planning and forceful execution this factor was satisfactorily evaluated. The newly organized 21st Engineers had entire responsibility for the construction of the tent camp. The unit worked continuously, irrespective of holidays. They accomplished this their initial mission in a masterly manner. The post quartermaster utilized every facility available to furnish supplies on time. Company A, 4th Engineers, constructed roads. The officers of the Tank Section, Infantry School, together with various members of the staff of the school, assisted in planning the tank and motor parks. To all who participated as outlined above the incoming tankers owe a distinct debt of gratitude. May I attempt, therefore, to convey this to you."

Munitions Board Warns Exporters

The War and Navy Departments yesterday warned that unless voluntary cooperation will curtail exports of crude rubber and tin it will become necessary "to use other means" to reduce such shipments, which the board termed "detrimental both to the industrial economy of the nation and to the national defense."

Fewer Army Posts

Possibility of another movement to reduce the number of Army posts appeared this week when Secretary of War Woodring brought the subject to the attention of the House Military Affairs Committee.

"Up to this winter," Mr. Woodring said, "our Army has not been an 'Army in being.' Scattered in isolated battalion and regimental posts, almost immobilized by extraordinary dispersion, if not by climatic handicaps, our Military Establishment has been a paper military force—one in which the mental horizons of officers and soldiers have been circumscribed by the limitations imposed by the handicaps of isolation and of terrain. Major units must be concentrated to accomplish this training, which is exactly what we are doing this winter with the regular troops. In the near future some Congress is going to be militarily wise enough to concentrate our small Army permanently in some 20 posts instead of over 100 posts."

Earlier, Representative Dirksen had discussed the subject on the floor of the House, at which time he said:

"May I emphasize that with the more than 250 military posts that we have in the country, you will find them scattered all over the country. Almost every State has one. New York has 26, and Massachusetts has 13, and they are of all shades and descriptions and sizes. It seems to me that it is a hodge-podge pattern that ought to have the attention of Congress before we go too far in dumping a lot of money into this program, only to find that ultimately we have saddled the taxpayers of the country with a tremendous depreciation and maintenance expense and that we cannot draw back."

"I found one Army post, for instance, that has only 53 officers and 400 men. Consider what you have to maintain when you maintain an Army post. If you have 400 men, you have to have hospital facilities, you have to have a sewage system, you have to have a heating plant, you have to have a lighting plant, you have to have all those auxiliary facilities that are enjoyed by almost any municipality."

"Suppose we could take 10 or 15 such establishments and concentrate them somewhere. It would mean definite economies as far as the taxpayers are concerned, and then it would get close to the thing General Marshall emphasized in the hearings, namely, that you do not have to reach way out hundreds of miles away in order to get enough Regular Army troops and corps troops to have an effective maneuver and somehow articulate the things the strategists and tacticians have been setting out on paper for a great many years."

"Many of these posts are a relic of frontier days. As the frontier was pushed westward they went down into Kansas and Arizona or into North Dakota and established garrisons there. Then little by little a larger increment of troops was placed there, more buildings and facilities and structures were erected, and so we took on a quality of permanency. This whole diffused set-up today is nothing else except testimony to a great patchwork of camps, garrisons, and posts in the country, that does not make for an efficient military structure."

Shortly after Mr. Dirksen spoke, Representative Murdock of Arizona endorsed the proposal, but expressed faith that Ft. Huachuca, in his state, would be retained if a reduction were undertaken. Mr. Murdock said:

"I listened carefully and found myself agreeing quite generally with his remarks in favor of an economy to be brought about through a wise concentration of our Army camps and posts. I am aware of the fact that we have many relics of an earlier date. I am also aware of the fact that Members of Congress, perhaps like myself, more or less locally minded, each feels the need in his own State or district of having an Army post. Perhaps the West today is covered with Army posts which are relics of the day when the Indian wars made such posts necessary. So I want to express general approval of the proposal advanced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Dirksen) and others."

"I have a feeling, of course, that the Army, the Army officers, the military organizations, taking all factors into account, ought to lead the way in this sensible suggestion of reorganization for our physical defense plans, so to speak. I am aware, of course, that strategic locations will be thereby considered. Do not smile if I may seem to blow hot and cold in the same breath by wanting to consolidate and yet keep all of mine—one. I recall that I mentioned to members of the House Military Affairs Committee in the Seventy-Fifth Congress that I thought Fort Huachuca, down in southern Arizona—this was 2 years ago—ought to receive some consideration and rehabilitation. Such has since been done to

a certain extent, but perhaps not to a sufficient extent."

It will be recalled that in 1933 the War Department did suggest a reduction in the number of posts. Similar attempts were made prior to that time, but none of the movements made any headway because of the pressure brought to bear by local interests.

Leavenworth Students to Field

The following student officers of the Command and General Staff School have been assigned to temporary duty in connection with training activities:

To Fort Knox, Ky.

Capt. Samuel A. Dickson, FA, 19th FA.
Capt. Nicoll F. Galbraith, FA, 19th FA.
Capt. Allen L. Keyes, FA, 19th FA.
Capt. Stephen S. Koszewski, FA, 19th FA.
Capt. Clinton S. Berrien, FA, 21st FA.
Capt. Edward M. Edmondson, FA, 21st FA.
Capt. Arthur L. Shreve, FA, 21st FA.
Capt. James H. Workman, FA, 21st FA.
Capt. Earl S. Gruver, OD, 7th Cav. Brig. (Mech.).
Capt. Gustave H. Vogel, QMC, 34th Qm. Reg.

To Fort Benning, Ga.

Capt. Thomas W. Munford, CAC, Training Activities.
Capt. Robert W. Berry, CAC, Training Activities.
Capt. Thomas J. Hartford, MC, 4th Med. Bn.
Capt. Ulysses J. L. Peoples, OD, Ord. Bn.
Capt. Joseph M. Colby, OD, Ord. Bn.
Capt. Joseph C. Odell, QMC, QM, Bn.

To Camp Ord, Calif.

Capt. Charles G. Calloway, QMC, 3rd QM. Bn.
Capt. Emerson C. Hschner, CE, 10th Engr. Bn.

To Fort Crockett, Tex.

Capt. Joseph S. Robinson, CAC, 60th CA.

To Camp Jackson, S. C.

Maj. William R. Gerhardt, OD, 6th Div. as Ord. Off.
Capt. Robert P. Hollis, QMC, 7th Qm. Bn.
Capt. William L. Bayer, SC, 6th Div. with 4th Sig. Co.
Capt. Paul H. Martin, MC, 8th Med. Bn.

To Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Capt. Victor A. Conrad, SC, with a tactical organization.

To Fort McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Ernest D. Liston, MC, 7th Med. Bn.

To Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Alva C. Spalding, CAC, Training Activities.
Capt. Edwin W. Chamberlain, CAC, Training Activities.
Capt. Donald McLean, CAC, Training Activities.
Capt. Paul B. Nelson, CAC, Training Activities.

All of the above named officers are ordered to report for duty on or about 1 Feb. 1940.

Capt. Puleston Recalled

A former chief of naval intelligence, Capt. W. D. Puleston, has been recalled from retirement to aid Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in the protection of the neutrality of the United States.

The duties of Captain Puleston were veiled in secrecy by the Treasury but it was learned this week that his principal job is to keep a close watch on movements of all foreign vessels. He also keeps the Secretary of the Treasury posted on marine developments, particularly on shipping losses.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, USA, upon his assumption of command of the First Antiaircraft Defense Sector.

Maj. Edward J. Maloney, Inf., USA, who has been elected commanding general of the 57th Infantry Brigade, New Jersey National Guard.

Ensign Frank N. Shamer, USN, who has been awarded the L. Y. Spear Foundation Prize as the outstanding student at the Submarine School.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Secretary Woodring's Statement (Continued from First Page)

establishment, some 70,000 combat troops, is now constantly required for the protection of Naval installations in Panama, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and for the maintenance of the present garrison in the Philippine Islands. This leaves, of the present strength, approximately 120,000 combat troops, ground and air—20,000 of the latter, as the foundation of the Initial Protective Force upon which we must depend to maintain the immediate security of the continental United States, and also to provide certain emergency reinforcements for our foreign garrisons.

The National Guard, with an authorized strength of 235,000 men, is adequate as to number of combat divisions, but it is deficient in the peacetime strength of personnel in many organizations. It is very deficient in the number of supporting units necessary to weld its divisions into effective combat teams;—in other words, it is weak in "corps troops." The Guard must be counted upon to furnish a large proportion of the special Army troops necessary to support these combat teams or corps at the points of active combat effort. Weakness in the strength of individual units, especially in the National Guard, means that to become effective they must absorb an unduly large number of recruits and reservists. Also, being unseasoned, the ordinary wastage of field service conditions will inevitably make serious inroads for a time in the effective strength of such units.

The Initial Protective Force, under the present authorization, totals about 462,000 men. As the name implies, it is the nucleus of our land defense, available for immediate action and capable in a major emergency of rapid expansion to a strength of 1/4 million which, with replacements of 1/4 million, constitutes the so-called Protective Mobilization Plan.

The entire force is still short in modern arms and equipment, much being on order that has not yet been delivered. It urgently requires field training in the regimental and higher echelons of command. Up to this winter our Army has not been an "Army in being." Scattered in isolated battalion and regimental posts, almost immobilized by extraordinary dispersion, if not by climatic handicaps, our Military Establishment has been a paper military force—one in which the mental horizons of officers and soldiers have been circumscribed by the limitations imposed by the handicaps of isolation and of terrain. Major units must be concentrated to accomplish this training, which is exactly what we are doing this winter with the regular troops. In the near future some Congress is going to be militarily wise enough to concentrate our small Army permanently in some twenty posts instead of over one hundred posts.

To summarize, we estimate our defense problem in this way: We must have the necessary force to protect our overseas naval bases. We must be able to provide a mobile force of land and air units capable of reinforcing a

threatened overseas base, or of supporting the Navy in occupying and holding temporary bases, or to prevent the establishment in this hemisphere of hostile air bases. We must have an air force prepared to support the ground troops, adequate to supplement the naval defense of our coasts, especially against raids, and designed to carry out air missions in this hemisphere.

We must have sufficient organized units in being to provide the nucleus for the rapid expansion of our Initial Protective Force. In turn there must be available, in order to overcome the time lag between appropriations and delivery, the modern critical items of arms, equipment, and ammunition necessary for the units of our Protective Mobilization Plan. This last requirement is in some respects the most vital of all since modern war materiel cannot be improvised and its availability determines the mobilization of our great strength in man-power,—great, but impotent without the necessary complicated armament and equipment of modern war. Finally, we must have a coordinated plan and a sound technical basis for the rapid mobilization of industry to support our armed forces, along with an accumulation of those essential raw materials not obtainable in this country.

We have been driving hard this year to eliminate structural weaknesses, and to provide the coordination necessary to consolidate our resources into actual strength.

The Army Appropriation Bill which will soon be considered by this Congress is a wise step toward the fulfillment of our objective. It provides for the maintenance of 227,000 men for the Regular Army and 235,000 men for the National Guard, and it will permit us largely to complete the modern equipment of this force. We can maintain in continental United States a mobile combat strength of five complete infantry divisions, one cavalry division, one corps establishment, a reinforced brigade of mechanized troops, certain school troops, reinforcements for overseas garrisons, GHQ Air Force—all of regular troops; also, 18 National Guard Infantry and 4 cavalry divisions, and certain corps troops of the National Guard at about 75 per cent strength. It does not, however, permit us to complete the organization of existing fragments of divisions or to organize other urgently needed corps troops.

It does provide the necessary replacement of planes. It does not provide for the deficiency of some \$300,000,000 worth of critical ordnance and engineer items and a smaller amount of other less critical munitions for the 3/4 million men in the Protective Mobilization Plan.

It is my hope that we will emerge from the present period of military reconstruction with an "Army in being"—a bulwark for peace; one that is balanced in its components, one that is lopsided neither in the air nor on the ground; a force that has been given the means for adequate training, and that is solidly backed up by reserves of materiel. Its strength should be appropriate to the tasks. But whatever strength you may determine to

be necessary, let the Army be 100% complete as to organization; adequately trained as an army and not as mere detachments; let it be 100% armed and equipped with modern materiel, and backed with sufficient reserves of equipment for the problems which may confront our own particular nation. The blessings of our form of government, and the peace which our country now enjoys, must not be jeopardized.

In concluding this statement please permit me to express to this Committee my heartfelt appreciation for the deep interest in our national defense problems, evidenced by its members, and for the invaluable assistance rendered by them to our national defense forces. I would not leave the impression that the correction of our existing military deficiencies is overwhelming. The monies made available to the War Department by recent Congresses will go far toward remedying many defects in our defensive setup. They have already gone far in that direction, for, notwithstanding time lags between appropriations for military equipment and the actual procurement of that equipment, our defensive forces are undergoing continuous and material improvement in equipment, in training, in morale. And for these factors in the improvement of our land defenses, you, Gentlemen, are entitled to the sincere congratulations of the people of the United States.

Our "Army in being" is not as yet completely an "Army in being." There remain some deficiencies requiring correction. Those deficiencies will be outlined to the Members of this Committee by the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, and his subordinates. I need not request for him and his assistants that careful, earnest attention ever given me by the Members of the Congress of the United States.

Praise General Stone

Describing him as "one of the most able and distinguished men ever to wear the uniform of our great Army," Representative C. Arthur Anderson, of Mo., told the House of Representatives that Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, who on 10 Jan. relinquished command of the Panama Canal Zone to assume his new duties in command of the Fifth Corps Area, leaves behind him a "brilliant" record as commander of the Canal defenses.

Representative Anderson said in part: I can only cover here a minor part of General Stone's accomplishments. As regards the Panama Canal, he has been a tireless missionary, awakening the people of the United States to the vital importance of the Canal. He has planned for and developed its defenses and has taken over the duties of Governor General of the Canal Zone during the most delicate period, when policies had to be initiated and immediate plans had to be made for protecting the locks and other vital installations made against acts of sabotage. He has planned and carried forward a huge construction program under almost insurmountable difficulties and has placed under roofs an immense increase in Army personnel which has arrived within the last 2 months, with little or no prior notice. Above all, he has won the love, respect and admiration of the entire ranks.

New Army Coat Approved

(Continued from First Page)

The body to fit easy over the chest and shoulders and to be fitted slightly at the waist to conform to the figure to prevent wrinkling or rolling under the leather belt when worn.

The back to have two side plaits to extend from the shoulder seam where it

joins the arm hole seam to waist line. To be buttoned down the front with four regulation coat buttons equally spaced, the top button to be placed approximately one and three-fourths inches above the horizontal line joining the arm pits, the bottom buttons to be placed at the waist line so as to be covered by the leather belt when worn. The crossing of the lapels to be approximately one and three-fourths inches above the top button.

The two lower pockets to be bellows style hung inside the body of the skirt, covered by flaps with the lower corner slightly rounded and the lower edge horizontal. The pockets to be attached to the body of the skirt only at the mouth. The top line of the lower pocket flaps to be placed slightly below the waist line.

New Assistant Chief of Staff

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced this week the appointment of Brig. Gen. Richard C. Moore as Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the Supply Division, (G-4), of the War Department General Staff, effective 21 Jan. 1940. General Moore succeeds Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, who has been granted a leave of absence pending his retirement next April.

General Moore is a graduate of the School of the Line, the General Staff School and the Army War College. From 1928 to 1930 he served with the United States Mission to Peru. He was in charge of important engineering work on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers from 1930 to 1937. In 1938 he was promoted to brigadier general and ordered to the Panama Canal Zone where he commanded the Atlantic Sector. He returned from the Canal Zone a few days ago and is now in Washington, D. C.

School of Aviation Ordnance

The Second Class to be enrolled in the Aviation Ordnance Course of The Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., started instruction at that School 5 Jan. 1940. The students of this course will devote three months to Ordnance subjects at Aberdeen and then three months to practical activities as applied to the General Headquarters Air Force at Langley Field, Va. Upon completion of this six months' course these officers will be assigned to the various Tactical Units in the GHQ Air Force.

The following officers are enrolled in the class:

- 1st Lt. Winston R. Maxwell, (Inf.)
- 1st Lt. John W. Cave, (FA)
- 1st Lt. Harry C. Porter, (FA)
- 1st Lt. Merle R. Williams, (Inf.)
- 1st Lt. Oren E. Hurlbut, (Inf.)
- 1st Lt. Corwin P. Vansant, (Inf.)
- 1st Lt. Henry W. Herlong, (FA)
- 1st Lt. William A. Davis, (FA)
- 1st Lt. Foster L. Murphy, (CAC)
- 2nd Lt. John G. Zierdt, (Inf.)
- 2nd Lt. John F. Foy, (Inf.)
- 2nd Lt. John B. Nance, (Cav.)
- 2nd Lt. Don R. Ostrander, (Cav.)
- 2nd Lt. George H. Minor, (Cav.)
- 2nd Lt. Paul W. Scheidecker, (Cav.)
- 1st Lt. Ronald K. Miller, (USMC)

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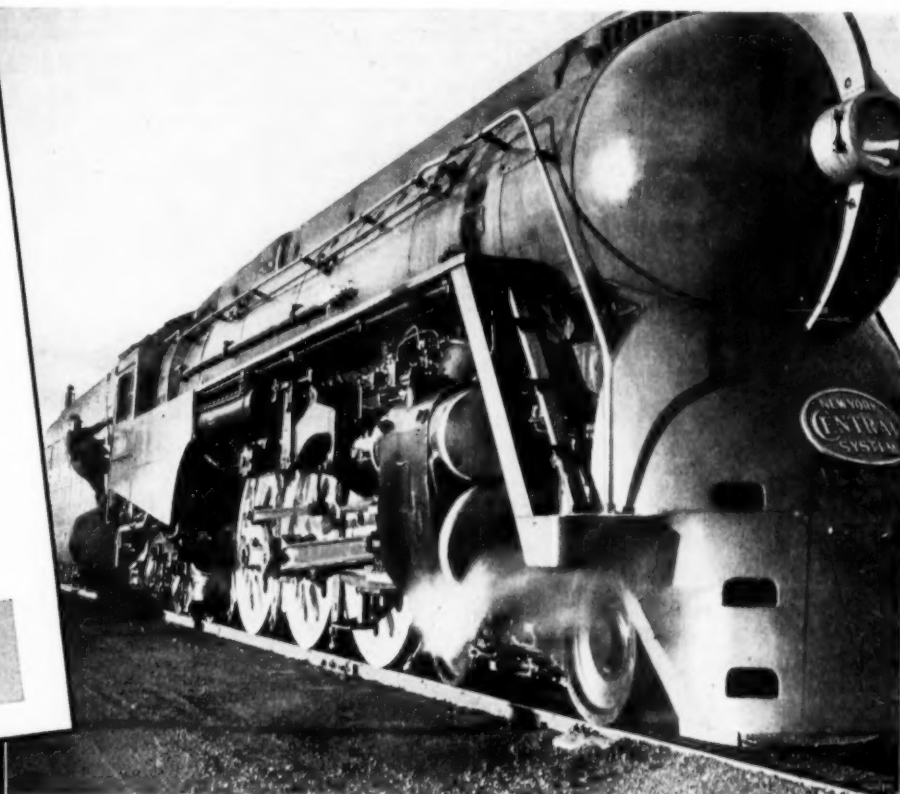
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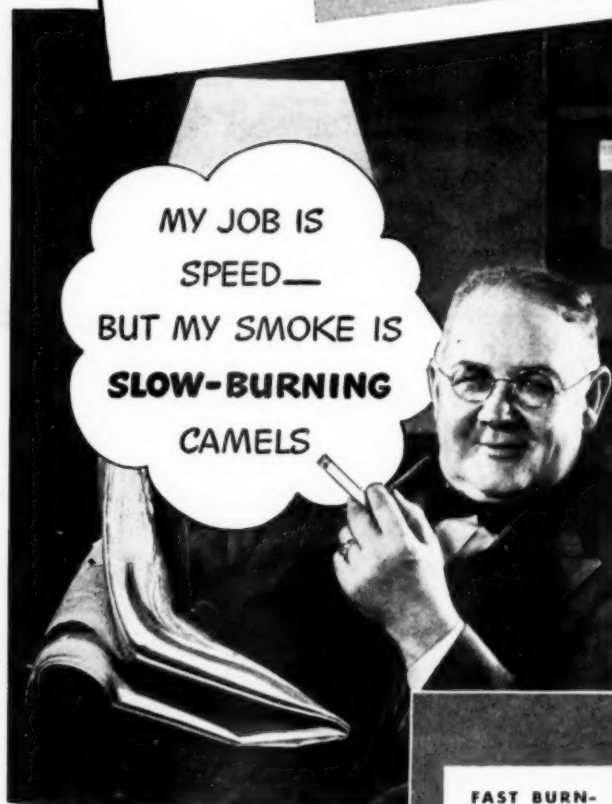
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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Mutual Aid

The 61st annual meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association was held Tuesday, 16 Jan. 1940, at 11 o'clock, Room 1038, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. The following Officers and Directors were elected for the year 1940:

Officers—Adm. H. R. Stark, USN, President; Rear Adm. A. H. Van Keuren, (CC), USN, First Vice-President; Rear Adm. R. L. Ghormley, USN, Second Vice-President; Capt. D. W. Knox, USN-Ret., Third Vice-President, and Capt. J. R. Hornberger, (SC), USN-Ret., Secretary and Treasurer.

Resident Directors—Vice Adm. C. S. Williams, USN-Ret., Rear Adm. D. W. Taylor, (CC), USN-Ret., Rear Adm. H. H. Hough, USN-Ret., Rear Adm. A. W. Dunbar, (MC), USN-Ret., Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, USMC, Capt. E. T. Pollock, USN-Ret., Capt. E. L. Woods, (MC), USN, Capt. Frank Baldwin, (SC), USN, Capt. H. H. Good, USN, Capt. A. H. Mayo, (SC), USN, Capt. J. B. Ewald, (SC), USN, Capt. R. P. Molten, USN, Comdr. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, Comdr. M. L. Ring, (SC), USN, Lt. Comdr. Charles Wellborn, Jr., USN, and Lt. Comdr. B. L. Austin, USN.

The Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. J. R. Hornberger, (SC), USN-Ret., stated that he reviewed with pleasure and satisfaction the advancement made by The Navy Mutual Aid Association under the level premium plan. Since 1 Jan. 1939, when the level premium plan became effective, 551 new members have been enrolled. This is the largest number of new members admitted in the Association during any one year since 1927. There was a net gain in membership for the year of 305, the total membership at the end of the year being 7,687.

The Secretary-Treasurer stated that the financial expansion had kept step with the membership enrollment. The assets having increased \$1,040,984.33 and the reserves having increased \$936,295.18, thereby making these accumulations over 200 per cent greater than during any preceding year.

During the year 1939, \$1,372,400.80 was invested in high grade bonds and in mortgages of Federal Housing Projects, and investments were further extended by membership loans, amounting to \$113,175.46.

The Secretary-Treasurer invited the attention of all members to "Instructions to Members," which appears in the Sixty-First Annual Report. He further stated that a change had been made during the last session of Congress in the

World War Pension Act, which increased the pension and compensation rates as outlined under the headings "World War Pension" and "World War Compensation."

Captain Hornberger requested all members to cooperate in an effort to assemble the necessary vouchers for pension purposes. He stated that the jackets of members are being checked in alphabetical order, as current work will permit, and a form letter outlining the evidence required is being circulated. A rider, for attachment to the Certificate of Membership, will accompany this form letter, endorsed to show the paid-up date and age of members transferred to the level premium basis.

Aviation Cadets Appointed

The following 47 aviation cadets were appointed for flight training at Pensacola in the class convening 15 Jan. 1940:

Raymond L. Milner, Rockdale, Mass.
Gordon A. Thomson, Dedham, Mass.
Martin W. Anderson, Manchester, Conn.
William H. Chester, Montrose, N. Y.
Gordon Forbes, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Ross T. Frederick, Jamesport, N. Y.
Edward W. Simpson, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.
John C. Watson, Jr., Crescent City, Calif.
Charles H. Mester, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bradford G. Swenetz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lauchlin McEver Kelly, Texas, Md.
Benjamin F. Rowe, Crockett, Va.
Willis S. Strong, Princeton, W. Va.
Arnold E. Allenand, Jr., Shawnee, Okla.
John Elburn Delashmit, Parell, Okla.
John C. Gilbert, Dublin, Ga.
William Guy Ivey, Jr., Amarillo, Texas.
James F. Merritt, Jr., Benton, La.
William E. Rouse, Luray, S. C.
Arthur L. Walker, Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Carl Klee Brown, Nashville, Mich.
Arthur J. Schultz, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
John Milan Fusch, East Chicago, Ind.
John Parker Irish, Chicago, Ill.
Tyree F. Wilson, Pineville, Ky.
Joseph Anton Ekar, Chisholm, Minn.
Leland S. Sorenson, Ostrander, Minn.
Merlin R. Fehelacker, Duluth, Minn.
Charles Lewis French, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Robert K. Grove, Lafayette, Ind.
Joseph L. McClure, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Robert D. Bonnell, Manhattan, Kan.
Fred C. Herriman, Monett, Mo.
Charles A. Tabberer, Kansas City, Kan.
Ralph E. Cheney, Burbank, Calif.
Calvin T. Durgin, Jr., Coronado, Calif.
Aaron B. Phillips, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frank James Rodemus, Bradlock, Pa.
Richard M. Rowell, Lancaster, Calif.
Thomas M. Stoddert, Inglewood, Calif.
Kent P. Carlson, San Diego, Calif.
James Swift Forkner, Fresno, Calif.
Stephen Marcy Frost, Pittsburg, Calif.
William A. Hudspeet, Long Beach, Calif.
Walter J. Frazier, Spokane, Wash.
Paul Wilson Gless, Spokane, Wash.
Karl Allen Oliver, Hoquiam, Wash.

Marine Landing Exercises

The Navy Department announced this week that about 22 vessels of the Atlantic Squadron will sail from Guantanamo, Cuba, shortly for a training cruise through the Leeward and Windward Islands of the West Indian group and in the southern Caribbean.

Included in the training cruise, it is understood, are the battleships Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and New York, the latter flagship of Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, squadron commander.

Though the Navy would not comment directly, since Admiral Ellis will also be in charge of both the squadron maneuvers and of Marine landing exercises No. 6, around Culebra Island, it is probable that most, if not all, of the 22 vessels will participate in the Marine landing exercises.

These landing exercises will be carried out on the same general plan as last year's exercises No. 5. Taking part will be the First Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, some 2,000 men under command of Brig. Gen. Holland M. Smith, which sailed last week from Quantico on battleships of the Atlantic Squadron, and the First Marine Aircraft Group, commanded by Lt. Col. Field Harris.

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, commanding the Fleet Marine Force, will be chief umpire of the landing exercises.

The First Marine Aircraft group left Quantico for the Caribbean at 9:30 a.m. on 15 Jan.

1 Killed, 5 Hurt in Crash

An enlisted man of the Navy, James Addison Crowson, RM1c (naval aviation pilot), was killed and five others were injured slightly when two torpedo planes of Torpedo Squadron Three, attached to the USS Saratoga, crashed 12 Jan. about 50 miles from San Diego, Calif.

Petty Officer Crowson was killed in the crash.

Two officers and three men parachuted to earth, receiving only minor injuries. They were Ensigns Harold N. Funk, Wray, Colo., and Walter G. Barnes, Jr., Denver, Colo., both members of the Naval Reserve; Elmer E. Jackson, RM 3c, Hendersonville, N. C.; Paul E. Dickson, AMM 2c, Springfield, Ohio, and Charles W. Post, RM 2c, Troutdale, Ore.

Ask More Navy Funds

President Roosevelt this week transmitted a supplemental budget estimate to Congress asking for the appropriation of \$31,000,000 in additional funds for armor, armament and ammunition for vessels nearing completion. The Navy Department, he said, estimates that due to the increased speed of the building program, the money now available will be expended by early February, 1940, and money must be provided to carry on the work until funds from the 1941 appropriation become available in July, 1940.

Warrant Officers Appointed

The following enlisted men of the Navy were issued acting appointments as warrant officers, with rank from 11 Jan.:

Gunners—Roy C. White, GM 1c, USS Texas, and Lee G. Mills, Fire Controlman 1c, USS Concord.

Radio Electricians—Horton C. Kessler, CRM, Patrol Squadron 11, and Earl G. Schweizer, CRM, Radio Direction Finder Station, Imperial Beach, Calif.

Enlisted Inventor Commended

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, has sent a letter of commendation to Albert Kane Kanihan, MM 1c, attached to the Submarine Force, United States Fleet, for his design of an automatic gasket punch.

The letter stated:

"This Bureau has been informed that the Judge Advocate General is of the opinion that there are patentable features present in the Automatic Gasket Punch which you devised, and that an application for patent is being proceeded with.

The Bureau commends you for your interest and energy in designing the Automatic Gasket Punch.

This letter has been made a part of your official service record in the Bureau."

Navy Recruiting Hits High

A total of 1,330 enlistments were made in the Navy for the week ending 12 Jan.—as high a total as has been reached in any week since promulgation of a National Emergency on 8 Sept.

First enlistments numbered 1,226; reenlistments, 63, and reenlistments of former service men totalled 41. During the week 1,201 applicants were accepted for first enlistment.

Marine Corps Generals

An investigation of the procedure under which the general officers of the Marine Corps whose nominations are being held up by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee were selected was intimated late this week by Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee.

Considerable interest has been expressed, both in the Navy Department and at the Capitol over the failure of the Senate Committee to report the names of the officers to the Senate for approval. Under the Senate procedure, nominations that lie before the committee for three days without objection may be favorably reported to the Senate. A number of Navy nominations submitted to the Committee on the same day that the Marine Corps nominations were made, 4 Jan. 1940, have been reported and acted upon favorably by the Senate.

Senator Walsh stated that he is holding up transmittal of the nominations at the request of several members of the Committee who wish to question Department officials on the selection procedure.

He denied that the nominations are being held up in order that there may be a place on the active list for Brig. Gen. James J. Meade, USMC-Ret., in the event that he is restored to active duty. Among the amendments in the selection bill now deadlocked in conference is one that would retroactively repeal the selection of the BEB Act under which General Meade was retired. However, the House conferees on the measure are emphatic in their statement that under no circumstances will the law be amended to restore General Meade to active duty.

Senator Walsh said that it is possible that some officers, who failed of selection for general officer, have persuaded certain members of the committee that an injustice has been done.

Among the nominations before the committee is the nomination of Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps Thomas Holcomb to be a major general of the line, and the nominations of Brig. Gens. Holland M. Smith, Philip H. Torrey, Ross E. Rowell, John Marston and Samuel M. Harrington.

Senator Walsh would not disclose the names of the senators who have requested the investigation and said that his committee would meet early next week in an attempt to straighten the matter out. The committee was scheduled to meet this week, but due to the enforced absence of Comdr. James A. Saunders, USN-Ret., committee liaison officer, no hearing was held. The serious illness of his son has kept Commander Saunders at the boy's bedside.

The exact strength of the feeling of the senators involved concerning an investigation is not known, and no forecast can be made at this time regarding probable committee action.

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NAVY OFFICERS BUTTON SETS

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Service Academy Sports

West Point, N. Y.—Basketball and fencing matches between Army and Navy have been scheduled for 2 March at West Point this year, with the swimming and gymnastic teams meeting at Annapolis the same day. The Army Athletic Association announces that the basketball game will commence at 1:45 P.M., and will be played on the new court in the field house. The fencing match will be a pentagonal meet between Army, Navy, Yale, Harvard and Princeton and will commence at 8:45 A.M. in the South gymnasium, and will continue until 4:30 P.M. Seats for the basketball game will again be reserved, members of the athletic association having priority. Two seats may be obtained by each member without charge, application by letter before the closing date, 19 February, being required. Additional seats may be requested, at 40 cents each and will be allotted if available. Tickets will be mailed February 21. Membership cards will entitle members to two seats to the fencing match, as well as to the hockey game with Colgate, the polo game with Cornell, the rifle match with New York University, the boxing match with the University of Virginia, and the wrestling match with Syracuse University. These other matches will all commence at 4:00 P.M., except the wrestling and boxing, which will commence at 7:45 P.M. Additional seats for these matches will be twenty-five cents.

USMA Sports

West Point, N. Y.—Army lost a basketball game to Lafayette University, 37 to 21, won a hockey game from Duquesne University, 6 to 3, and lost a wrestling match to Harvard, 21 to 11, here last Saturday as the Cadets went into their second week of winter sports.

The score stood one-all for the basketball and hockey teams, as the former beat Harvard 45 to 34 the week before, and the latter lost its opener to a strong Queens University sextet from Kingston, Canada, 9 to 1. The Cadets set a fast pace in the Harvard game, piling up a winning margin by the end of the first half, but slowed to such a degree in the second that they were outscored. On the ice, the fast skating Canadians, overpowered the Cadets with their brilliant passing and clever stickwork.

Last Saturday, however, the basketball team met a tartar in Lafayette, for the Pennsylvanians had a fast, rugged five which jumped to an early five point lead and doggedly stayed out in front. Once in the first half, the Cadets closed in the score to eight-all, and again late in the game crowded the visitors to 31-30, on the fine shooting of Woodrow Vaughan and Captain Alvan Gillem, but lost in the final minutes as a flurry of Lafayette shots found their mark.

The hockey team had an easier time of it, easily subduing Duquesne after putting on a fine display of teamwork and tallying twice in the second period and four times in the third. Devlin, Hazeltine, Plume and Gilbert played well for Army and George Larkin, Captain and goalie, was strong in the net. With two strong forward lines and a steady defense, the team should be able to make a good showing against the remaining opponents on its schedule.

Starting from scratch last year, after a two year interval of no intercollegiate matches, the wrestling squad had few experienced matmen to depend on, and succumbed to Harvard by the count of five bouts to three. Captain Downey won at 135 pounds, while the veterans Welles and Joe Hennessee, late of the football squad, took the 155 and unlimited matches.

Philippine Dept. Tennis

1st Lt. Charles R. Tyler, FA. U.S.A., completed a clean sweep of the 1939 Philippine Department tennis championships when he and Miss Dorothy Blanche annexed the mixed doubles tournament by defeating 1st Lt. William Priestley and Mrs. Beverly Combs, 6-4, 6-4, in the final match at the Rizal Memorial Tennis Stadium. The match concluded this season's tennis series of the Philippine Department. 1st Lt. Tyler also won the men's singles championship. He defeated Capt. Santi-

U. S. COAST GUARD

It was learned at Coast Guard Headquarters this week that the present session of Congress will be faced with one of the lightest Coast Guard legislative programs in history.

Virtually no construction authorization will be asked of Congress and personnel legislation will be limited. It is planned to ask Congress to fix the retirement status of officers holding the temporary rank of rear admiral by virtue of their position as Assistant Commandant or Engineer-in-Chief.

When Congress created the two new rear admirals, no provision was made concerning the rank to be held on the retired list by former incumbents of these offices. In the Navy, chiefs of bureaus, who hold the rank of rear admiral by virtue of their appointment as chief of bureau, revert to their normal rank upon expiration of tour of duty but are given the highest rank held in active service when retired. The Coast Guard is anxious to have this legislation extended to cover the two posts mentioned above.

The legislation providing for the selection out of the service of officers considered unfit to continue is now being prepared for submission to Congress. Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, said this week that he hopes Congress will assist in clearing up the muddled personnel situation.

20 Year Retirement

The board to consider applicants under the recently enacted 20 year retirement law of the Coast Guard will meet within the next few days. It is understood that approximately 80 retirements can be granted this year under the law.

Comdr. Lloyd V. Kiehorn, USCG, heads the board ruling on the retirement requests. The question has arisen in some quarters, that in view of the expansion of the Coast Guard it might be unwise to permit the retirement of experienced men needed to train recruits and assist in the consolidation of the Coast Guard and the Lighthouse Service. However, several officials stated that it would not be advantageous from the point of view of morale to deny retirement privileges to qualified men.

To Paint General Greene

The patrol boat General Greene will lose its normal drab grey color to assume a mantle of white, it was said at Headquarters this week. In view of the beligerent activities in northern waters, it is deemed advisable to paint the vessel white, in the same manner that all Coast Guard cutters are, in order to plainly

ago Guevara, defending champion, in the semi-finals and trimmed 1st Lt. Edward Woolery in the final match. 1st Lt. Tyler and 1st Lt. Priestley captured the men's doubles, defeating Major Cristenberry and Capt. Guevara in the championship match.

Air Corps Non-Coms Mess

The latest venture to be established at Maxwell Field is a noncommissioned officers mess which served its initial breakfast 15 January. It is being operated as a convenience for the Air Corps Tactical School noncoms residing on the post and those living temporarily in Montgomery. It is being conducted under the supervision of the post mess officer. Election of a mess council of three has been proposed and the suggestion is to be acted upon in the near future.

Approximately 50 have already joined and a sharp increase is expected about 1 February when about 200 soldiers at Maxwell Field are to be promoted to noncommissioned status.

The mess is being conducted on a co-operative basis with all members defraying their pro rata share of maintenance. It is located in the north wing of the noncommissioned officers club.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

distinguish her as she goes about her work on the Ice Patrol.

Personnel Bulletin

The following personnel bulletin has been issued by Headquarters concerning Coast Guard enlistments and changes in rating:

Recruiting officers will be assigned enlistment quotas by Headquarters. A quota when assigned will remain effective until same has been filled or a new quota of an amendatory nature issued.

Men recruited with Headquarters approval will be considered as a part of the authorized quota. For example, if a recruiting officer is authorized to enlist ten apprentice seamen and Headquarters during the quota period authorized a reenlistment of a particular man, notwithstanding the fact that such enlistment may be authorized in a rating other than apprentice seaman, only nine apprentice seamen would be enlisted. Quotas will not be exceeded without Headquarters authority.

District commanders and commanding officers of independent units are authorized to effect advancements in ratings below that of petty officer third class in accordance with existing Regulations and Personnel Instructions. However, no permanent advancements to or in officer steward ratings will be made without Headquarters specific authority.

Only those men who are qualified in all respects will be advanced in rating, and in no case will advancement be effected in accordance with this authority unless an actual vacancy in the rating to which the man concerned is to be advanced exists in the authorized complement.

The prohibition against the permanent advancement of men to and in officer steward ratings contained herein does not modify or annul authority to make provisional officer steward ratings.

Commanding officers are authorized to change the ratings of apprentice seaman and seaman, second class to that of fireman, third class to fill vacancies occurring in fireman ratings.

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garret workshop in Boston in 1876.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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Editor

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1940

"National Defense is one of the cardinal duties of a statesman."—JOHN ADAMS.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 550,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NAVY is being made more difficult by the apparent divergent mathematical computations of the Navy Department respecting the number of ships actually under construction. In a statement made last week, Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, pointed out that there are at present 64 ships existing only on paper, for which there is statutory authority to build, providing Congress appropriates the money, and providing the shipyards can find room to lay down the keels. Representative Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, while disagreeing with Mr. Walsh, claims the Navy Department is "running wild" on destroyer construction compared with other types, and favors cutting the new program by 40 per cent. The departmental authorization program calls for 369,000 tons, of which 60,200 tons are to be destroyers, a type the value of which cannot be discounted in spite of the opinion of Mr. Vinson.

The Navy has been fortunate in the past in having national faith in its plans and estimates. Popular disposition has been to look with favor upon its needs, and to accept expert, as against political views. To mystify Congress and the people, as to the actual strength possessed and that, proposed, to confuse them with "built" and "building," "replacement" and "augmentation," "combat" and "non-combat" will create doubt and suspicion, and cause discussion as to what size the High Command really is contemplating for the Navy. It should be simple to tell Congress how many ships are laid down, how many are authorized, and how many are required. Exact data would end the speculation that is harmful to the Service as shown by the slashing Chairman Vinson and his associates are forecasting.

DAN FOWLER, THE ACE G-MAN OF the magazine devoted to the laudation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been brought to life in the person of Director Hoover as a result of the arrest of a "Christian Front" group in New York. All the sinister elements in which Fowler revels are present in the discovery of the "conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States." There are the organization, the secret meetings, the secret drills, the cache of arms and bombs in part allegedly obtained from a Government arsenal, the camouflage of anti-communism to cover the seditious design. From a slender clue, the skein of the plot was unravelled, and at the psychological moment came the raid and the arrests, and, lo! Uncle Sam appears in full Majesty saved by the brave and shrewd agent from the hellish machinations of the foul enemies of free America. To add to the drama was the presence among these dastards of active and former members of the National Guard and Naval and Marine Reservists. Thrilling as the tale is we fail to find that it created any excitement throughout the country. The people know that the National Guard and the Reserve are made up of patriotic citizens, who voluntarily are giving their time so that they can be ready to maintain domestic peace and resist foreign attack. The discovery that in their ranks have been a few distorted minds is not apt to cause any change in the high opinion held of these fine components of the Army and Navy. It occurs to us that this whole business could have been handled by a squad of police which would have meant that the fanfare in which the FBI indulges, would have been avoided, and the case, reported in the press as merely one of ordinary routine, would not have stimulated morons elsewhere to seek publicity. The FBI has a distinct field of service that commends it to the average citizen, but it must avoid trenching on free speech and spreading fear among men and women who may not agree with government policies. That way leads to Ogdus and Gestapos and the destruction of liberty. If the evidence should justify it, the men arrested will be severely punished, as they should be. We shall hope, however, that the FBI will be careful in its work to respect the constitutional rights of the people.

Service Humor

Nomination Seconded

Our nominee for "Woman of the Year"—the Canadian mother who watched eight sons march off to war and then proved she still had a sense of humor when she said, "Perhaps they wanted to get away from my cooking!"

—Foreign Service.

Try, Try Again

"You ought to feel highly honored, young man," said the big businessman to the life insurance agent. "Do you know that today I have refused to see seven insurance men?"

"I know," replied the agent, "I'm them."

—Bamboo Breezes.

Our Deal

The landlady brought in a plateful of extremely thin slices of bread and butter, which rather dismayed her hungry men boarders.

"Did you eat these, Mrs. Brown?" asked one.

"Yes, I cut them," came the stern reply. "Oh," went on the boarder. "All right—I'll shuffle and deal."

—The Pointer.

Evidence?

Counsel (to police witness)—"But if a man is on his knees in the middle of the road, that doesn't prove he's drunk, does it?"

Policeman—"No, sir, it does not. But this one was trying to roll up the white line."

—Contributed.

Taking No Chances

"You don't think my guests would walk off with my umbrellas and sticks?" said an English gentleman on observing his Scottish butler, previous to a dinner party, removing the contents of the hall stand to a quiet corner.

"No, sir, but they might recognize them," the butler replied.

—5th Corps Area News.

A Clean One

"Do you know what good clean fun is?"

"No, what good is it?"

—Windy City Breeze.

In line with the recently adopted policy of allowing a two-week period to elapse between the printing of an unfinished limerick and the printing of the winning last line, the Humor Editor herewith presents the limerick to which the last line will be added in the 2 Feb. 1940 issue. The last line to the limerick of 13 Jan. 1940 will be printed on 27 Jan. 1940.

There was a lieutenant named Keefe,

Whose life was crowded with grief,

Of friends he had none,

When he needed a loan,

Need we remind you again that unfinished limericks are as welcome as the new automatic potato peelers?

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

B. B. S.—You are now No. 11 on the eligible list to which you refer. The list is expected to be exhausted by 30 June 1940.

L. W. C.—Flying cadets entering the Army Air Corps from civil life are eligible to apply for government insurance within 90 days from time of enlistment.

C. E. C.—It is not the policy of the Army to permit transfers to the Navy, or vice versa. Only method of leaving the Army before expiration of enlistment is to purchase discharge, which may be done after one year's service has been completed.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Upon completion of his tour of duty in the Philippine Islands, 1st Lt. A. F. White, Inf., USA, will be transferred to Grove City, Pa., where he will take up his duties as instructor of Infantry in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

20 Years Ago

Comdr. H. F. Leary, USN, will deliver an illustrated lecture on the work of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, during the war on 23 Jan. The lecture will be given before the American Society of Marine Draftsmen at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C.

30 Years Ago

An interesting story is being told concerning the painting "Westward Ho." This spirited scene was painted on the wall at the head of the stairs leading to the House Gallery in the Capitol by Emanuel Leutze, forever endeared to America by his famous "Washington Crossing the Delaware." He received his commission from Congress in 1861, but when it came time for payment the war was on and the artist tried in vain to get his contract price from Congress. He finally appealed to President Lincoln, who explained that he could not compel Congress to pay for the picture, but suggested that he might appoint the artist's son to the Military Academy. The boy preferred to be a sailor, so President Lincoln gave him an appointment to the Naval Academy. The young man is now Rear Adm. Eugene H. C. Leutze. The government, however, finally paid twenty thousand dollars for the painting.

50 Years Ago

Krupp, the maker of big guns, has founded a fund of \$125,000 for the benefit of those of his workers who wish to borrow money at low rates for the purpose of building homes for themselves.

75 Years Ago

It is said that the Navy Department intends establishing a European Squadron under command of Rear Admiral Goldsborough.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Richard C. Moore, USA, det. member GSC, asst. C. of S., G-4, War Dept., Wash., D. C.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S. Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, asst. Ch. of Staff, retired 26 Apr. 1940, for age.
Col. Ulysses S. Grant (CE), from GSC, 2nd Lt. Governors Island, N. Y., to div. engr., Great Lakes Div., Cleveland, Ohio.
Lt. Col. Henry B. Cheadle (Inf.), from Budapest, Hungary, 1 Mar., to 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
Maj. Stephen C. Henry (Inf.), from GSC, Wash., D. C., 14 May, to 66th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

COL. EDMUND E. GREGORY, Act. QMC.
Maj. Harold Kernan (FA), from Phila., Pa., to Jeffersonville QM Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Maj. Edward M. George, from Ogden, Utah, 3 Jan., to constr. QM, Alaskan Air Base, Fairbanks, Alaska.
Maj. Elmer G. Thomas, from Wash., D. C., 3 Jan., to constr. QM, Ogden Air Dep., Ogden, Utah.
Maj. Charles E. Stafford, from San Fran., Calif., to QM, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
Maj. Sidney F. Wharton (Inf.), from Ft. Missoula, Mont., to asst. QM, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. Herman W. Fairbrother (Inf.), from Phila., Pa., to Wash. QM Depot, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Donald D. McCaskey (Inf.), from Phila., Pa., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Capt. Samuel W. Smithers (Inf.), from student to member of staff, QM Sch., Phila., Pa.
1st Lt. James B. Rankin, from Constr. QM, to asst. constr. QM, Alaskan Air Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, 20 Jan.
1st Lt. Carleton M. Clifford, from Ogden, Utah, 20 Jan., to asst. constr. QM, Alaskan Air Base, Fairbanks, Alaska.
2nd Lt. Daniel A. Richards, from Phila., Pa., to asst. constr. QM, Southeast Air Depot, Mobile, Ala.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG

Medical Corps

Col. William D. Herbert, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to home and await retirement.
Col. Alexander T. Cooper, retired, 31 Jan. 1940, disability incident to service.
Capt. Charles H. Schult, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 21 May 1940.
Capt. Dell F. Duffum, from Wash., D. C., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Mar. 1940.

Medical Administration Corps

1st Lt. Gerard A. Belanger, from Wash., D. C., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Mar. 1940.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Following officers, from Engr. Sch., to 5th Engr. Bn., Ft. Belvoir, Va.: Capt. Paul W. Thompson, 1st Lt. Warren S. Everett, 1st Lt. James B. Lampert, and 1st Lt. William A. Rogers.
Capt. Noel S. Bishop, Jr., from Camp Meade, Ala., 1 Feb., to 2nd Engr. Bn., Ft. Houston, Texas.
Following officers, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to station after name:
1st Lt. Carroll K. Bagby, to 6th Engr. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.
1st Lt. Reginald J. B. Page, to 21st Engrs., Ft. Benning, Ga.
1st Lt. Stephen E. Smith, to 47th Engr. Tr., Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Charles H. Waters, to 47th Engr. Tr., Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Richard R. Waugh, to 21st Engrs., Ft. Benning, Ga.
2nd Lt. John B. Rippere, to 21st Engrs., Ft. Benning, Ga.
1st Lt. Paul H. Berkowitz, from 4th Engr. Bn., 1 Feb., to 6th Engr. Co., Ft. Benning, Ga.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Maj. John B. Belinger, prior orders amended; to OD, Ft. Benning, Ga.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
Capt. Joe R. Sherr, from Wash., D. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 8 June 1940.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Maj. Frank B. Hayne (Inf.), from Helsinki, Finland, to 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Lt. Col. Clinton A. Pierce, from Ft. Bliss, Texas, to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Apr. 1940.
Capt. John J. LaPage, from Philippine Dept., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Texas.
Capt. Daniel P. Buckland, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 2 Apr. 1940.
Capt. Norman M. Winn, from Philippine Dept., to 1st Cav., Ft. Bliss, Texas.
Following officers, from Philippine Dept., to 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kan.: 1st Lt. John F. Rhoades, and 1st Lt. Charles P. Walker.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
Col. Thomas P. Bernard, retired, 31 Jan. 1940, disability incident to service.
Lt. Col. Horace L. McElride, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 22 May 1940.
Lt. Col. Gustav H. Franke, from Panama Canal Dept., to Org. Res., 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.
Lt. Col. George E. Arneman, from Hawaiian Dept., to Org. Res., Portland, Me.
Maj. Horace Harding, from Hawaiian Dept., to Org. Res., Utica, N. Y.
Maj. Lester M. Kilgariff, from Dallas, Texas, 5 Feb., to 61st Coast Art., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Capt. Richard C. Partridge, from Berlin, Germany, to duty as Military Attache, Budapest, Hungary, 15 Feb.
Capt. John O. Taylor, from Philippine Dept., to Columbus, Ohio.
Capt. Cecil W. Land, from Hawaiian Dept., to Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.
2nd Lt. Arthur H. Baker, Jr., from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 9 Apr. 1940.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDLERLAND, C. of CAC
Lt. Col. James B. Crawford, from Philippine Dept., to 65th Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
Capt. Joseph S. Robinson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 69th Coast Art., Ft. Crockett, Texas.
1st Lt. Frederic H. Fairchild, from Ft. Worden, Wash., to Panama Coast Art., det. 3rd Coast Art., Ft. Stevens, Ore.
Following officers, from Coast Art. Sch., to organization after name, Ft. Monroe, Va.: 1st Lt. John Alfrey, to 2nd Coast Art.; 1st Lt. Seneca W. Foote, to 70th Coast Art.; 1st Lt. Robert E. Frith, Jr., to 2nd Coast Art.; 1st Lt. Charles W. Hill, to 70th Coast Art.; 1st Lt. Henry P. Van Ormer, to 70th Coast Art.; and 1st Lt. Eugene H. Walter, to 2nd Coast Art.
Following officers, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to station after name: 1st Lt. William H. Baynes, to 69th Coast Art., Ft. Crockett, Tex.; 1st Lt. Halford R. Greenlee, Jr., to 68th Coast Art., Ft. Williams, Me.; 1st Lt. Clifford W. Hildebrandt, to 32nd Coast Art., Ft. Hancock, N. J.; 1st Lt. Joseph Charles Moore, to 62nd Coast Art., Ft. Totten, N. Y.; 1st Lt. John B. Morgan, to 68th Coast Art., Ft. Williams, Me.; 1st Lt. Robert Morris, to 61st Coast Art., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lt. William R. Murrin, to 11th Coast Art., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; 1st Lt. Cecil E. Spann, Jr., to 13th Coast Art., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; and 1st Lt. Bernard S. Waterman, to 68th Coast Art., Ft. Williams, Me.
Following officers, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to station after name, sail N. Y., 20 Feb.: 1st Lt. Harry R. Hale, to 65th Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; 1st Lt. Gwynn U. Porter, to 64th Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; and 1st Lt. Frank H. Shephardson, to 63rd Coast Art., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
2nd Lt. Edward M. Lee, from Hawaiian Dept., det. in OD, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 3 May 1940.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. Martin H. Shute, from Hawaiian Dept., to 1st CA, Boston, Mass.
Col. Bernard Lentz, from 2nd CA, N. Y., 20 May, to Disch. and Repl. Dep., Bklyn., N. Y.
Col. Clement H. Wright, from Naval War College, Newport, R. I., 20 May, to Org. Res., 2nd CA, New York, N. Y.
Col. Arturo Moreno, from Kansas City, Mo., to cmd. off. on USA Trans. Am. Legion, New York pt. of embk., N. Y., 19 Feb.
1st Lt. Col. James R. V. Weaver, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 15 June, to 37th Div., NG, Columbus, Ohio.
Maj. Charles R. Sargent, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to home and await retirement.

(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

11 January 1940

Capt. Andrew C. Bennett, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept. in June, 1940; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Robert P. Molten, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. abt. 1 Mar.; to CO, USS Saratoga.

Comdr. James C. Clark, det. 4th Nav. Dist. in Jan.; to chief of staff and aide, Cdt. 10th N. Dist.

Comdr. Jesse L. Kenworthy, Jr., det. CO, Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J. in Jan.; to exec. off., USS Oklahoma.

Lt. Cdr. James V. Carney, det. staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Scg. Force in Feb.; to cfo USS Hulbert and in command when comm.

Lt. Cdr. John B. Mallard, det. Naval Academy in Jan. or Feb.; to cfo USS Rapidan and in command when comm.

Lt. James V. Query, Jr., det. USS Beaver; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Sherwood H. Dodge, det. USS Truxtun abt. 17 Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Robert W. Jackson, det. USS Pennsylvania abt. 17 Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Robert W. Leach, det. USS Chaumont in Feb.; to cfo USS Non and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John J. Powers, det. USS Utah in Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Harry H. Barton, det. USS Chicago in March; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. John K. Bond, det. USS Tailbot abt. 17 Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. William F. Bringle, det. USS Saratoga in March; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Bernard J. Gernershausen, det. USS Pennsylvania abt. 13 Jan.; to USS Tracy.

Ens. Kenneth E. Hanson, det. USS Detroit abt. 17 Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Norman J. Kleiss, det. USS Goff; to USS Yarnall.

Ens. Lewis D. Tamny, det. USS Borie abt. 17 Feb.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Joseph L. Zundell (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass. in Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Merrill H. Goodwin (MC), det. Naval Academy in Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Charles W. Holly, Jr. (DC), det. instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C. abt. 26 Jan.; to duty comm. organization 2nd Mar. Def. Batt., Mar. Corps Base, San Diego, Calif. and in that batt. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John P. Jarabak (DC), det. instn. Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C. abt. 26 Jan.; to duty comm. organization 4th Mar. Def. Batt., Parris Is., S. C. and with that batt. when comm.

Ch. Mach. Walter F. Marriner, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif. Upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Elec. Lester M. Larson, det. Navy Yard, Ports., Va. abt. 30 Jan.; to cfo USS Dixie and on bd. when comm.

12 January 1940

Capt. Thomas S. King, 2nd, det. chief of staff and aide, Cdr. Dest., Battle Force in Feb.; to Naval Academy.

Capt. George J. McMillin, det. CO, USS Medusa abt. 27 Jan.; to Gov. of Guam and Cdt. Nav. Sta. Guam.

Lt. Cdr. Robert E. Blue, det. USS Milwaukee in June; to Navy Yard, Ports., N. H.

Lt. Cdr. Thomas E. Fraser, det. Aide to Cdt., Navy Yd., Ports., Va. abt. 10 Jan.; to CO, USS Yarnall.

Lt. Comdr. Herschel A. Smith, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. to USS Salt Lake City.

Lt. Robert B. Pirie, det. Bomb. Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown); to Scg. Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Frank R. Arnold, det. USS Argonne abt. 15 Jan.; to USS Honolulu.

Lt. (jg) Donald G. Gumz, det. USS Neosho abt. 20 Jan.; to USS Craven, Ors. 28 Dec. to cfo USS Goldsborough revoked.

Lt. (jg) Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. 26 Jan.; to Bomb. Sqdn. 7 (USS Wasp).

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Riera, det. instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. abt. 26 Jan.; to Fighting Sqdn. 2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Malcolm T. Wordell, det. instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 26 Jan.;

to Fighting Sqdn. 4 (USS Ranger).

Lt. (jg) Herbert C. Yost, det. USS Arctic abt. 23 Feb.; to USS Enterprise.

Ens. Elmer S. Waring, Jr., det. USS Oklahoma abt. 8 Jan.; to USS Cushing.

Lt. James D. Boone (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Calif. in Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. William J. Laxson (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; continue treatment Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

13 January 1940

Capt. Ernest G. Small, det. Cdr., Dest. Div. 3 in May or June; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. Irving R. Chambers, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., under instrn.; to staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Frederick S. Holmes, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., under instrn.; to staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Thomas C. Lathmore, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., under instrn.; to Staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Cdr. John M. Kennaday, det. Nav. Operations abt. 15 Jan.; to duty as CO USS Philip.

Lt. Cdr. William C. Latrobe, det. as CO USS Hale; to Bureau of Engineering.

Lt. Cdr. Frank E. Nelson, det. USS Nitro abt. 12 Jan.; to Navy Yd., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Tyrrell D. Jacobs, det. USS Shark in Jan. or Feb.; to duty as CO USS 8-23.

Lt. (jg) Charles M. Sugarman, det. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Cal.; to USS Indianapolis.

Capt. Clyde B. Cammer (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound in Mar. to duty as Med. Off. in Command, Nav. Hosp., Camano, P. I.

Lt. Cdr. Harry Atwood (SC) Ret., add'l.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Col. William T. Hoadley, on 1 Feb. det. MB, NYd., New York, and ordered home for retirement.

Capt. Francis Kane, Retd., died 12 Jan. 1940.
Capt. William F. Parks, on or abt. 1 Feb. det. 3d Defense Bn., Parris Island, S. C., to Staff of Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico.

Capt. Maxwell H. Mizell, abt. 29 Jan., det. MB, Norfolk NYd., to MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. Raymond T. Presnell, ret'd., assigned to active duty as Officer in Charge, Recruiting District of Denver, Denver, Colo., to report not later than 1 Feb.

1st Lt. Clyde C. Roberts, ret'd., assigned to active duty as Officer in Charge, Recruiting District of Denver, Denver, Colo., to report not later than 1 Feb.

2nd Lt. Arthur W. Fisher, Jr., abt. 30 Feb., det. MB, NYd., Boston, to MB, NAS, Pensacola.

Ch. Qm. Ck. Rufus L. Willis, on 1 Feb. det. MB, Norfolk NYd., and ordered home for retirement.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Maj. Benjamin M. Crenshaw, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., 25 Jan. 1940, to San Fran. high sch., San Fran., Calif.
Maj. Howard K. Dilts, from Org. Res., 8th CA, San Antonio, Texas, 5 Feb. 1940, to 63rd Coast Art., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
Maj. John W. McCormick, from San Fran., 22 Jan. 1940, to 6th Coast Art., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
Maj. Woodburn E. Remington, from Storrs, Conn., 29 Jan., to 11th Coast Art., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.
Maj. Ray W. Harris, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., 1 Feb., to Org. Res., San Antonio, Texas.
Maj. Walter B. Smith, det. as member of GSC, War Dept., Wash., D. C., 21 May.
Capt. James C. Carter, from 26th Inf., to FD, 1st Div., Ft. Benning, Ga., 26 Jan. 1940.
Capt. Charles K. Gailey, Jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Godwin Ordway, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.
1st Lt. Harry G. Roller, det. in QMC, Puerto Rican Air Base, 1 May 1940.
1st Lt. Alfred C. Marshall, Jr., from 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to QMC, Ft. Benning, Ga., 29 Jan. 1940.
1st Lt. Orville W. Mullikin, from 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 5 Feb., to Panama Const Art., 10th Coast Art., Ft. Adams, R. I.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC
Lt. Col. Clinton W. Howard, det. as member of GSC, War Dept., Wash., D. C., 15 May.

Maj. James G. Taylor, from Hawaiian Dept., to off. of Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C.
Following officers, from station after name, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 20 Feb. 1940: Maj. Burton F. Lewis, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.; Capt. Clyde K. Rich, Langley Fld., Va.; 1st Lt. William P. Fisher, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.; 1st Lt. William L. Kimball, Selfridge Fld., Mich.; and 2nd Lt. Henry C. Godman, Langley Fld., Va.
Maj. Lionel H. Dunlap, prior orders revoked.

Maj. Jack C. Hodgson (Capt.), from Rome, Italy, 1 Apr., to AC Tac. Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.
Maj. William J. Flood, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 20 Feb. 1940.

Maj. Clarence F. Horton (Capt.), from San Antonio, Tex., 15 Apr., to Southeast Air Base, MacDill Fld., Tampa, Fla.

Capt. Clarence S. Thorpe, from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 9 Apr. 1940.

Capt. Richard E. Cobb, from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 20 Feb. 1940.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name: Capt. Walter R. Ages, to Hamilton Fld., Calif.; Capt. William E. Karnes, to 15th Obs. Sq., Scott Fld., Ill.; Capt. Fred S. Stocks, to 16th Obs. Sq., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Paul C. Ashworth, to Langley Fld., Va.; 1st Lt. Edward Flanck, to Langley Fld., Va.; 2nd Lt. George R. Anderson, to Langley Fld., Va.; 2nd Lt. Ryder W. Finn, to Langley Fld., Va.; 2nd Lt. Francis H. Matthews, to Langley Fld., Va.; 2nd Lt. Herbert R. Vollin, to Langley Fld., Va.; and 2nd Lt. Lloyd A. Walker, Jr., to Langley Fld., Va.

Capt. Robert M. Losey, from off. of C. of AC, Wash., D. C., to Helsinki, Finland.
Capt. William C. Bentley, Jr., from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Rome, Italy.

Capt. George G. Northrup, from Ft. Lewis, to McChord Fld., Tacoma, Wash.
Capt. Willard R. Shepard, from Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., to Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y.

1st Lt. Dale O. Smith, from Hawaiian Dept., to Langley Fld., Va.

Following officers, from station after name, to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 13 Mar. 1940: 1st Lt. Archibald J. Hanna, March Fld., Calif.; 1st Lt. Aaron W. Tyler, March Fld., Calif.; 2nd Lt. Michael J. Coffield, March Fld., Calif.; 2nd Lt. John M. Ferris, March Fld., Calif.; 2nd Lt. Marion N. Pharr, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; and 2nd Lt. Horace A. Shepard, Randolph Fld., Texas.

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Following 1st Lts., from present duty, to AC Photo, Det. at station after name: Charles P. Hollstein, Scott Fld., Ill.; James H. C. Houston, Maxwell Fld., Ala.; and Elvin F. Maughan, Moffett Fld., Calif.

2nd Lt. Edwin Harley Hatch, resigned as off. of USA, 15 Jan. 1940.

2nd Lt. Allan J. Stewart, Jr., from March Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 1 May 1940.

Following officers, from station after name, to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 24 Feb. 1940: 2nd Lt. Donald E. Ridings, Hamilton Fld., Calif.; and 2nd Lt. George E. Schnetzel, March Fld., Calif.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. James K. Wilson, from Langley Fld., Va., to home and await retirement.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. Harry F. Maxwell, 6th Sign. Serv. Co., SC, at Chicago, Ill., 31 Jan. 1940.

M. Sgt. Charles F. Kenney, det. of enlisted men, off. of Ch. of FA, at Wash., D. C., 31 Jan. 1940.

M. Sgt. John F. Fay, Serv. Co., 22nd Inf., at Ft. McClellan, Ala., 31 Jan. 1940.

M. Sgt. Edward Martin, Hq. Btry., 65th Coast Art., at Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., 31 Jan. 1940.

S. Sgt. William D. Jones, QMC, at Ft. Totten, N. Y., 31 Jan. 1940.

S. Sgt. Joseph P. A. Tracy, det. enlisted men's list, (hq. det., 2nd CA), at Ft. Jay, N. Y., 31 Jan. 1940.

Sgt. Stephen E. O'Donnell, Co. C, 66th Inf., at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 31 Jan.

Cpl. Jesse W. Baker, QMC, at Ft. Lewis, Wash., 31 Jan., with rank of 2nd Lt.

M. Sgt. John Woods, det. enlisted men's list, at Boston, Mass., 31 Jan.

M. Sgt. Earl J. Place, hq. det., CWS, 1st Cav. Div., at Ft. Bliss, Texas, 31 Jan.

S. Sgt. Bryant Mowery, Serv. Co., 10th Inf., at Ft. McClellan, Ala., 31 Jan., with rank of 1st Sgt.

Pvt. Chester E. Carleton, prior orders revoked.

Pvt. 1st Ernido Mendoza, MD (PS), at Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., 31 Jan.

T. Sgt. Edward M. Knight, QMC, at Ft. Benning, Ga., 31 Jan.

M. Sgt. William Negus, det. enlisted men's list, (Recruiting Serv.), at Peoria, Ill., 31 Jan.

Sgt. Eusebio Aseboque, Btry. C, 24th AF (PS), at Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., 31 Jan.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty With AC
2nd Lt. Frederic Willson Mills, from Scott Fld., Ill., to home, 15 Jan. 1940.

1st Lt. Herbert Arthur Orr, from 3rd Obs. Sq., 21 Jan., to CO for duty, Langley Fld., Va.

2nd Lt. Harris Cates Eppright, 21 Jan., to Randolph Fld., Texas, until 23 Jan. 1941.

Extended Active Duty With MC
Capt. John Wellons Chalmers, Jr., 20 Jan., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Carl Edwin Maas, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to home, 15 Jan. 1940.

1st Lt. Louis Schlan, 17 Jan., to Chanute Fld., Ill., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. William Richard Coleman, 20 Jan., to Pres. of Monterey, Calif., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Roland Abraham Schumloffel, 25 Jan., to Pres. of Monterey, Calif., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Samuel John Jelsomino, 25 Jan., to Camp Jackson, S. C., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Joseph Anthony Resch, 25 Jan., to Patterson Fld., Ohio, until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Joseph John Russo, 25 Jan., to Albany, N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Jerry Kayne, 25 Jan., to Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Augustus Marion Davison, 25 Jan., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With OD
2nd Lt. Udo Wilfried Fischer, from Wash., D. C., to home, 13 Jan. 1940.

1st Lt. Kermit Joseph Soderberg, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Victor Clay Simmons, prior orders revoked.

Extended Active Duty With VC
1st Lt. Harold Myers Denne, 15 Jan., to Pres. of San Fran., Calif., until 30 June 1940.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training
Maj. Robert Mellin, CWS-Res., 15 Jan., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Following officers, Spec. Res., 20 Jan., to Jackson Bks., La.: Maj. James Corcoran Littlejohn, and Capt. James Turner Cantsworth.

PROMOTIONS OF RESERVE

1st Lt. Walter Alfred Stark, MC-Res., to Capt., 12 Jan. 1940.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

duty as Asst. to Acctg. OE., Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Roan, Owen W. Huff, det. Nav. Yd., Boston, Mass., abt. 1 Feb., to USS Sandpiper, Boston, Mass., 1 Feb., to USS Sandpiper in

Jan.; to USS Sandpiper.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William J. Thompson, det. USS Northampton in Jan.; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Rad. Elec. Frank Herbert Clarke, det. USS Quincy abt. 15 Jan.; to duty as Asst. Insp. Nav. Mat'l., Boston, Mass.

Rad. Elec. Theodore R. Gray, det. USS Hovey abt. 30 Dec.; to USS Northampton.

Ch. Carp. Wyatt E. Fitzgerald, det. Nav. Yd., Washington, D.C.; to USS Tennessee, Pharm. Franklin C. Cooley, det. Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.; to USS Relief.

15 January 1940

Capt. Edward J. Foy, det. Staff, Army War College, Wash., D. C., in June; to duty as CO USS Oklahoma.

Comdr. John L. Hall, ors. 10 Jan. 1940 revoked; continue duty Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Thomas G. W. Settle, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., under instrn; to Staff, Nav. War College.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas L. Lewis, det. Nav. Acad., Annapolis abt. Feb. 1; to CPO ESB Wainwright and in command when comm.

Lt. Arthur H. Graubart, det. Staff, Cdr. Subm. Sqdn. 4 in Feb.; to Subm. Div. 12.

Lt. James A. Jordan, det. Staff, Cdr. Subm. Sqdn. 4 in Feb.; to Subm. Div. 12.

Lt. (Jg) Walter L. Blatchford, det. under instrn, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola abt. 26 Jan., to Setg. Sqdn. 71 (USS Wasp).

Lt. (Jg) Joel A. Davis, Jr., det. 12th Nav. Dist. in Feb.; to instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (Jg) Mark Eslick, Jr., det. under instrn, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola abt. 26 Jan.; to Setg. Sqdn. 72 (USS Wasp).

Lt. (Jg) Edward J. Huxtable, det. under instrn, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola abt. 26 Jan., to Setg. Sqdn. 42 (USS Ranger).

Lt. (Jg) Webster C. Johnson, det. under instrn, Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola abt. 26 Jan., to Fighting Sqdn. 7 (USS Wasp).

Lt. Comdr. Henry H. Weber, (MC), rel. active duty to home, await retirement.

Lt. Comdr. Ernest M. Cronin, (SC), det. USS Antares on 1 Feb. as disbursing officer; to USS Antares as supply officer.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick Schwab, (SC), add. duty as disbursing officer, USS Relief.

Ens. John Butler Robertson, (SC), det. USS Relief 31 Jan.; to USS Antares.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Alexander M. McMahon, det. USS New York; to continue trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hospital.

Ch. Mach. Warren L. Graeff, granted 1 month sick leave.

Ch. Pay Clk. Herman Schuh, det. USS Antares in Jan.; to USS Relief.

Ch. Pay Clk. Stanley A. Mann, ors. 10 Dec. modified to CFO Spica and on bd. when comm. instead of to USS Yukon.

Anna Danyo, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Ann Davidson, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Jeanette M. Overton, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Anelia A. Shuman, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

16 January 1940

Capt. Alger H. Dresel, det. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, await retirement.

Capt. Francis E. M. Whiting, det. as Cdr. Dest. Div. 8 in May or June; to Bu. Navigation.

Comdr. Ralph C. Alexander, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to Naval Operations.

Comdr. Daniel E. Barbey, det. Bu. Nav. in May; to duty as CO, USS Texas.

Comdr. Thomas John Doyle, Jr., det. USS Oklahoma abt. 27 Jan.; to duty as CO, USS Medusa.

Comdr. John L. Hall, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to duty as CO, USS Arkansas.

Comdr. Evan G. Hanson, det. trmt. Nat. Hosp., San Diego; to Naval Observatory.

Comdr. Henry S. Kendall, det. duty under instrn, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to duty on Staff, Nav. War College.

Comdr. Leighton Wood, det. as CO, USS Warrington abt. 3 Feb.; to Bureau Ordnance.

Lt. Comdr. Carl E. Cullen, det. 3rd Nav. Dist. abt. 1 Feb.; to duty in conn. delivery of USS William Ward Burrows and on bd. as engr. off. when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. William A. Lynch, det. as DCO San Juan, P. R.; to duty as DCO 10th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Winn, ors. 8 Jan. 1940 revoked; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Frederic A. Berry, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., NOR, Norfolk, Va.; to Patrol Wing 5.

Lt. Philip Nickum, Jr., det. as CO, USS S-23; to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Florentin E. Wencker, det. USS Neches abt. 29 Jan.; to Nav. Ammu. Depot, Puget Sound, Wash.

(Continued on Next Page)

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. (jg) Benjamin B. Cheatham, det. USS Bushnell abt. 16 March; to USS Chandler.

Lt. (jg) James H. Fortune, det. USS Bushnell abt. 16 March; to USS Gridley.

Lt. (jg) Albert B. Furer, det. USS Antares in Feb.; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Noel A. M. Gayler, det. USS Craven abt. 16 March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Robert I. Olsen, det. USS Uphur abt. 1 Feb.; to USS S-25.

Lt. (jg) Delmer F. Quackenbush, det. USS Gridley abt. 9 March; to USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) George D. Rouillard, det. USS Nitro abt. 10 Feb.; to USS Memphis.

Lt. (jg) Frank D. Schwartz, det. USS Neches abt. 12 Feb.; to USS Richmond.

Lt. (jg) Charles R. Ware, det. USS Dahlgreen abt. 16 March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Harold S. Bottomley, Jr., det. USS Concord in Feb.; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frederick E. Dally, det. USS Pensacola abt. 1 March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Edward G. DeLong, det. USS Chandler abt. 9 March; to USS Bushnell.

Ens. Carl R. Doerflinger, det. USS Honolulu in March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Robert B. Ery, det. USS Conyngham abt. 16 March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Robert C. Evans, det. USS Nevada abt. 3 Feb.; to cfo USS Noa and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Leonard E. Ewoldt, det. USS Bolse in March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Joseph T. Yavorsky, det. USS Downes in March; to temp. duty under instrn., Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Costello, (MC), det. trmt. Naval Hosp., San Diego; to home, await retirement.

Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Crees, (DC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., abt. 1 Feb.; to USS Henderson.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Reid, (DC), det. USS Henderson in March; to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. (jg) Robert L. Eller, Jr., (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia abt. 14 March; to Nav. Dental School.

Comdr. George C. Tasker, (SC), det. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; to home, await retirement.

Lt. (jg) Roy E. Bishop, (ChC), det. USS Mississippi abt. 22 Jan.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Harris W. Howe, (ChC), det. USS Philadelphia in Jan.; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) Harry C. Wood, (ChC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego on 16 Jan.; to USS Maryland.

Gunner Carl A. Carlson, Jr., det. USS Indianapolis abt. 1 March; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ch. Elec. Samuel A. Devlin, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.; cont. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Mach. William R. Hays, det. USS San Francisco in Jan.; to USS Chaumont.

Ruth E. Anthony, Chief Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Guam in April, 1940; to Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.

Marie R. Hannon, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Geraldine A. Lannert, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Guam in April; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Harriet A. Mastallir, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

17 January 1940

Capt. Jonas H. Ingram, det. under instrn., Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to duty as CO, USS Tennessee.

Capt. Robert A. Theobald, det. duty in Off. of Sec. Navy; to General Board, Navy Dept.

Lt. Lance E. Massey, det. Observ. Sqdn. 3 (New Mexico) in Jan.; to Observ. Sqdn. 3 (Idaho).

Ens. Robert B. Lander, det. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Comdr. William S. Bunkley, (MC), upon disc. trmt., Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.; to home, await retirement.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin N. Cockran, (DC), det. Mar. Corps Base, NOB, San Diego in March; to Subm. Base, New London.

Capt. Arthur H. Mayo, (SC), det. Bu. S&A in Feb.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Dated 9 Jan. 1940

Comdr. Walter C. Ansel, det. as Comdr. Dist. Div. 14; to Harvard Univ. (Conn. ROTC).

Comdr. Graeme Rannerman, det. as CO, USS Canopus; to Northwestern Univ. (Conn. ROTC).

Lt. Jefferson R. Dennis, det. Nav. Yard, Cavite; to Staff, Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Marcel R. Gerin, det. USS Stewart; to Staff, Subm. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Rollo N. Norgaard, det. USS Augusta to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Frank Virden, det. Staff, Comdr. S/M Sqd. 5; to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. John A. Williams, det. Staff, Cinc. Asia. Fleet; to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Jack S. Ferguson, det. USS Paul Jones; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) John L. Foster, det. USS John D. Ford; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Ens. Bethel V. Otter, to USS Canopus.

Lt. (jg) Joseph L. Yon, (MC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Jesse V. Westerman, (DC), Asia. ora. modified; to Mar. Corps Base, San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur M. Bryan, (SC), to 16th Nav. Dist.

Gunner Leroy L. Hoyt, to 16th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Elec. Eloy W. Hermanson, det. USS Canopus; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Rad. Elec. Redmond C. Carroll, det. USS Canopus; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Mach. John M. Flaherty, det. USS Augusta; to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Mach. Alphonse V. Zels, det. USS Finch; to 11th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Pay Ck. Annie A. Anderson, Asia. ora. modified; cont. 10th Nav. Dist.

Pay Ck. Paul Jackson, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Staff, Yangtze Patrol.

Sallie Louise Vestal, Chief Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. G. H. Miller, det. Maritime Service Training Station, Gallups Island, Boston, Mass., effective not later than 1 March 1940, and assigned Cayuga.

Lt. Comdr. C. W. Lawson, det. Taney, effective 10 Feb. 1940, and assigned New York District.

Lt. Comdr. Beckwith Jordan, det. New York District, effective about 1 March 1940, and assigned St. Louis District as Chief of Staff and Engineer Officer.

Chief Bosn. L. J. Kirstine, det. Faunce and from temporary duty Recruiting Office, Boston, Mass., and assigned as Recruiting Officer, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chief Bosn. Frank Paul, det. Depot, and temporary duty as Commanding Officer Morris made permanent.

Mach. R. E. Hearne, det. Boutwell, effective 10 Feb. 1940, and assigned inspection duty plant of Cooper-Hessmer Corporation, Grove City, Pa., in connection with construction of engines for the Juniper.

Mach. L. W. Forsythe, ora. of 2 Dec. 1939, amended in that temporary duty as Engineer Officer Morris is made permanent.

Bosn. (T) C. F. Garrison, det. Depot and temporary duty Morris made permanent.

Bosn. J. J. Judge, det. Cyane, effective upon arrival of Bosn. (T) E. B. Dunphy, and assigned Daphne.

Bosn. (T) D. S. Wheeler, Aurora, appointment revoked, effective 31 Jan. 1940.

Bosn. (T) F. E. Shine, Ariadne, appointment revoked, effective 31 Jan. 1940.

Gunner (T) L. A. King, Winnisimmet, appointment revoked, effective 31 Jan. 1940.

Information received that Bosn. (L) J. E. Jacobs, Retired, died on 8 Jan. 1940.

Bosn. (T) Ragnar Anderson, det. Hamilton and assigned Carrabasset.

West Point Dinner

The Annual West Point Dinners celebrating the founding of the United States Military Academy, will be held on 16 March this year, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, USA-Ret., President of the Association of Graduates.

General Nolan requests that chairmen of all committees inform the Secretary, Association of Graduates, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, of their plans for the Annual Dinner and expedite all requests for "skin lists" in order that they may be prepared in sufficient time.

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"DON'T LOOK NOW, but that gal is watching what we're doing. Take this tin of Sir Walter Raleigh and fill your pipe. When it's lit, just jog by where she can sniff it. Okay?"



"OH, JOE! Can you ever forgive me! That tobacco smells scrumptious! Sure it does. Two ounces of the best-tasting, mildest-smelling burley blend in the whole dang country!"

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CELLOPHANE TAPE
around lid seals flavor in
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—(By Colonel T. Bentley Mott—Paris, January 9) The importance of the successes gained by the Finns over the Russians is so evident that no propaganda can diminish it, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the victory is definite or that it can be made so by the Finns' efforts alone. This was pointed out by the League of Nations when, in its sentence against Russia, it asked for not only humanitarian, but material aid for the Finns. In the long run any army which a nation of 3,700,000 people can keep in the field, is bound to be worn down and defeated by the forces which a country of 190,000,000 can send against it, especially when the former has no factories for turning out war material, and the latter has. The Finnish generals during the last few weeks have obtained arms and munitions for their men by the same means which Marshal Mannerheim employed in 1918 when he distributed to the civic guards the guns taken from the Red garrisons that occupied the country. The Finns are now using against the Russians to a large extent arms captured from them; but of course this can only be a temporary expedient.

The particularly severe winter of this year has favored the Finns. The cold and the snow made it difficult for the Russians to bring up supplies, hard for their aviators to fly and impossible for them to see; all movement was impeded. During the next two or three months the sky will probably become clearer, the snow less frequent, and, when it melts, concealment and ambush cannot be so successful; when the spring arrives Finland's forces can be literally submerged by the flood of enemy troops which, however poor in quality and badly commanded, can nevertheless sweep across the country like a tidal wave, aided and protected by numerous aeroplanes. Bombardment from the air is also certain to become more effective, even if tanks find it difficult to operate where the roads are few and the spring ground still too soft for passage. Wherever these invading columns encounter the Finns they will be checked and probably massacred, as has been the case up to now; but we must not forget that the frontier region between the two countries is over a thousand miles long and perfectly flat. When the spring comes the Russians can advance over all of it, and the whole Finnish army, if stretched out in a line, would not furnish two hundred men to a mile. Up to the present, snow has been the Russians' enemy; when spring comes fire would be their friend; they can burn the forests and thus deprive the Finns of useful cover and ambush; mere numbers can be made to count for more. It was predicted that we might easily see in this campaign a dozen Thermopylae or even a Marathon. The Thermopylae we have witnessed; no Marathon can be accomplished by the Finns alone.

The masses of the people in every European country outside of Germany are convinced that Finland ought to be helped, but each government is afraid to take the responsibility of action which might lead to an armed conflict. But there seems to be no force which can unite neutral governments in concerted action, convince them that their own self-preservation is at stake, give them assurance of powerful aid and eventual protection, whatever may happen. The sending of doctors, ambulances, purses and a few million dollars is not going to stop the Russian flood from rolling over Finland between now and next summer. Everybody knows this, but nobody in authority wishes to admit it.

Looking at hard facts, we see that the key to the Finnish situation is Sweden. If her government does not decide that the Scandinavian countries had better hang together instead of hanging separately, nothing really effective can be done. That is the reason why Germany is threatening her. Whether she would pass from threats to invasion is a very open question. But if Sweden decides to take the risk and go to Finland's help, she must do it quickly, if the best results are to be obtained. The moment is now. Time is working for the Russians, not for the Finns. With her help alone Petsamo could easily be retaken, and Mourmansk also, while the railroad running to that port could be put out of business.

Denmark has practically no army and is exposed to immediate reprisals from Germany. Norway has only 65,000 men, and is well removed from the present conflict. Her benevolent neutrality might be as useful at the start as her active intervention. Sweden can put into the field an army of 600,000 men. She has in General Thörnell, the Chief of staff, a man of high military qualities. Her anti-aircraft artillery is armed with Bofors guns which have proved their efficiency in Finland; her anti-tank guns are no less excellent. She has eight armored coast-guard vessels, three cruisers, sixteen destroyers, seven torpedo boats, sixteen submarines and thirty-five minesweepers. Her coast fortifications are excellent placed and well armed; her women are organized like the Lottas of Finland—a matter by no means unimportant.

It would be a mistake to imagine that over a century of profound peace had softened the war-like qualities of the Swedes. Nobody can estimate better than Americans the sturdy qualities of this hard-bitten race. Their forces are well organized and armed and they are already practically on a war-footing. The Swedes have a passionate love of individual liberty, reflected in the high morale of their soldiers; there is no minority problem in the country, all being of one race, language and religion. If she decides to go to the aid of Finland she can count upon world sympathy and large material aid. She has a terrible dilemma confronting her—stay out, see Finland overrun and bolshevized, herself, later on, invaded and every prominent man in every field of endeavor assassinated; or else march to Finland's assistance and run the risk of a German invasion.

If Finland is to be saved this spring she has got to be furnished with plenty of first-class war material, including men to serve it. The Soviet invasion has shown that war machines are only just so good as the men who use them. The Reds apparently blindly rely upon the innate power of tanks and aeroplanes, forgetting that these instruments require experienced and intelligent men to fight and repair them. But the Mannerheim Line will be harder to defend in summer than in winter, which means that more troops will have to man it; divisions will have to be held at many points behind the thousand miles of frontier, ready to move to any threatened position. Anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns will be needed in considerable numbers. The British and French are sending men and material, and it is idle to say these would have to be taken from some other critical point. At the risk of seeming a bit lyrical rather than strictly objective, we can truly say that the front which Marshal Mannerheim and his troops are now defending is that of England and of France. But doctors, trained nurses and dollars cannot accomplish it.

Navy Line Changes—Several changes in the command of the Navy's big fighting ships were ordered this week, continuing a trend which was begun last week. Capt. Edward J. Foy, now serving on the staff of the Army War College, will be relieved

from duty in June to command the USS Oklahoma, relieving Capt. Emanuel A. Lafquist. Comdr. Daniel E. Barbey, now on duty in the planning section, Bureau of Navigation, will command the USS Texas, relieving Capt. Robert R. M. Emmett, who last week was ordered to the Examining Board. Comdr. John L. Hall, Jr., will command the USS Arkansas, succeeding Capt. William H. Pashley. Commanders Barbey and Hall have been selected for promotion to captain.

Capt. Francis E. M. Whiting will leave the command of Destroyer Division 8 in May or June for duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Comdr. Thomas John Doyle, Jr., will leave the USS Oklahoma about 27 Jan. to assume command of the Medusa, relieving Capt. George J. McMillin, who will be governor of Guam and commandant of the naval station there. Comdr. Leighton Wood will be relieved as commander of the USS Warrington about 3 Feb. for duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Capt. Jonas H. Ingram, now under instruction at the Naval War College, will leave in May or June to assume command of the USS Tennessee. Capt. Robert A. Theobald (who has been selected for rear admiral), will leave his post in the office of the Secretary of the Navy to join the General Board. Capt. Robert P. Molton will leave the office of Chief of Naval Operations about 1 March to command the USS Saratoga. Capt. Ernest G. Small will be relieved of command of Destroyer Division 3 in May or June for duty at the Naval Academy.

Signal Corps—Promotion of two enlisted men of the Signal Corps to be master sergeant, four to be technical sergeant, and 17 to staff sergeant, announced last week in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, completes the filling of vacancies created by the new tables of grades and ratings issued 8 Nov. 1939 to cover the Air Corps-Coast Artillery Corps expansion program and the executive increase of 8 Sept. There are left very few names on the Signal Corps eligible lists for the first three grades. Examinations to establish new eligible lists will be held on 26 Feb. The lists set up as a result of these tests will be issued about 1 July. There will be no changes in the present standards of eligibility.

Contract has been awarded by the War Department for purchase of \$244,101.78 worth of transmitting components for radio sets and spare parts.

Navy at the World's Fair—"The Navy's participation at the World's Fair was well worth the money expended and the time spent," Capt. L. N. McNair, naval liaison officer at the New York World's Fair, has reported to the Navy Department. Summarizing the activities of the Navy and the Naval Reserve during the first year of the fair, Captain McNair concluded: "Its ships, planes, personnel and activities were viewed by hundreds of thousands from all parts of the country. To a large percentage of the spectators these things were new and of great interest. The publicity gained throughout was very favorable and the friends of the service greatly increased in number."

The liaison officer reported that he had assisted fair authorities in preparing details of the Navy's participation when the fair reopens, and that the coming year should be even more successful than this summer, when sometimes programs were not decided upon until a few days before the date set.

Exhibition of the Navy Department in the Federal Building Captain McNair termed "not particularly impressive" because of its small size and limited scope. The Army and Navy aviation exhibits in the aviation building, however, he stated, "went a long way toward making this part of the fair a success." The liaison officer also praised the organization and conduct of Camp George Washington, where were quartered 200 Marines under command of Lt. Col. D. E. Campbell, USMC; 200 Navy enlisted men; including band, under command of Lt. Comdr. E. R. Gardner, and 400 soldiers, commanded by Col. Courtlandt Parker, USA.

Captain McNair also reviewed the successful visit of the Atlantic Squadron, of many Naval Reserve vessels, of foreign men of war and merchant training vessels, and of the Naval Academy practice squadron, and stated that the special programs staged by the Navy on National Aviation Day, 19 Aug., and on Navy Day, 22 Oct., were well-conducted and were very favorably received. Attendance on Navy Day, he said, was 360,000 persons, one of the largest days of the season.

Adjutant General's Department—Within a little more than six months the Army has recruited 84,179 men to fill up its enlisted ranks. The 17,000-man increase authorized by the President on 8 Sept. 1939 was filled long before the 12 Nov. deadline which had been set. Other men have been taken in to fill the ranks of the expanded Air Corps and Coast Artillery Corps and to replace men leaving the Army. Between 1 July 1939 and 5 Jan. 1940, the total recruited, including reenlistments, was 84,179. Of this number 82,762 were recruited in the States. Hawaii recruited 729; Panama, 305; the Philippines, 167; Puerto Rico, 204, and 11 were recruited at sea. Most of those recruited outside of the United States were reenlistments.

Four of the nine Corps Areas—the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th—have filled their quotas; a fifth—the 4th Corps Area—is on the borderline. These are being assigned additional quotas to relieve the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th Corps Areas.

Leading all the Corps Areas is the 8th, comprising the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, which has enlisted 14,165 men and is ready to enlist more. The other Corps Areas on 5 Jan. ranked as follows: 4th Corps Area, 13,624 enlisted; 3rd Corps Area, 10,742 enlisted; 9th Corps Area, 9,574 enlisted; 5th Corps Area, 8,655 enlisted; 2nd Corps Area, 7,961 enlisted; 6th Corps Area, 7,418 enlisted; 7th Corps Area, 6,783 enlisted, and 1st Corps Area, 3,840 enlisted.

It will be seen that while the 3rd and 9th Corps Areas have not filled their quotas, which were set high because of population density, they have contributed a large number of recruits to the Army.

Speaking for the 2nd Corps Area, Col. L. B. Magruder, USA, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, stated last week that Christmas-New Year's holidays had caused recruiting to lag. He predicted, "With the present set-up in enlistments during the first week of the new year, it seems quite probable that the 1,400 remaining vacancies of the 2nd Corps Area quota may be reached by the end of January."

Secretary of War Woodring announced this week that the Army has made the greatest peace-time expansion in its history since the augmentation program was initiated 1 July 1939 and the executive increase on 8 Sept. 1939. On 15 Jan. strength of the Regular Army was approximately 223,000 and authorized strength of 227,000 was expected to be reached early in February.

To meet the increase and to fill vacancies, the Secretary said, more than 92,000 men were enlisted between 1 July and 15 Jan. (These figures cover a longer period than those quoted at the beginning of this article.) Of these, 63,979 were original enlistments, 24,139 were reenlistments and 3,883 were of soldiers who have been out of the Army more than three months.

Chaplains' Activities—Officers and enlisted men of Langley Field, Va., apparently are as enthusiastic in their religious activities as they are in their flying according to the report for December, 1939, recently submitted by Chaplain Charles I. Carpenter, the senior chaplain. To the Office, Chief of Chaplains, at Washington, D. C. Chaplain Carpenter, the Protestant minister at the Langley Field air base, attributes a great deal of this increase in work accomplished to the Catholic chaplain at Langley Field, Chaplain James F. McGoochan, recent arrival. When it is realized that there are now over 300 officers and 5000 enlisted men stationed at Langley Field it will be seen that ministering to the spiritual needs of the air base is emphatically a two man job. It is estimated that both chaplains average about 13 hours on duty, seven days a week.

The report states that five Sunday morning services were held by Chaplain Carpenter with 1416 persons attending. An attendance of 955 persons at Protestant Sunday School is reported by Chaplain Carpenter. Two vested choirs produce music for the chapel services held on Sundays. The Catholic chorus meets on Tuesdays and the Protestant singers on Thursdays. A Christmas cantata was staged by the Protestant choir the Sunday before Christmas. The total Catholic attendance at the seven masses held in December was 2710. Five were on Sundays and two on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception and Christmas Day. Morning mass is held every day at seven a.m. There were a total of 130 confessions made to the Catholic chaplain. At the Protestant Christmas Eve candlelight service, held at 11:15 p.m., there were 365 persons present. Four Protestant open house and devotion nights, held on Sundays in the small chapel, were attended by a total of 316 people. Five sing songs, staged by the Protestant chaplain, brought an attendance of 2402 persons.

Boy Scouts of Langley Field have their own troop which meets at the chapel recreation hall for weekly meetings. Both chaplains are on the Boy Scout committee of Langley Field. Both chaplains visit the guardhouse once a week. Daily visits are made to the patients in the hospital as a matter of routine.

Ordinance Reserve Officers—Authority to put an indefinite number of Ordinance Reserve Officers on active duty next year in connection with the carrying out of the Ordinance Department's program is contained in new language inserted in the 1941 appropriation bill now before Congress. At the end of the provision appropriating \$73,903,450 for "Ordinance Service and Supplies" for the Army, the following paragraph has been added, "Provided, That the President may, with their consent, order Ordinance Reserve Officers and Specialist Reserve Officers assigned to the Ordinance Department to active duty for such periods as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this appropriation, and the pay and allowances of such officers while so assigned shall be charged to this appropriation."

Flight Surgeons—An increase in the number of flight surgeons in the Army authorized to fly and an increase in their flying pay is provided under the 1941 appropriation bill now before Congress. The regular appropriations for the current year provide for only 36 flight surgeons and restricts their flight pay to \$720 annually. In August, however, authority to put 25 additional flight surgeons on duty involving flying was made effective in the expansion bill, thus bringing the total on actual flight duty to 61. The new bill sent to the Congress by the President, however, provides that 86 medical officers may be placed on duty involving flying. The bill also lifts the \$720 a year restriction on their aviation increase, thus placing them in the same category as other non-flying officers with a limitation of \$1,440 as their maximum annual additional pay for flying duty.

Retirement of General Officers—The retirement on 30 April 1940 of Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, GSC, and Brig. Gen. Duncan K. Major, Jr., was announced this week. General Tyner is at present on duty in Washington, D. C., serving as Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, (G-4). General Major is in command of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, with headquarters at Ft. Mason, Calif.

General Tyner, a native of Davenport, Ia., entered the military service as Captain of the 1st Illinois Volunteer Cavalry in 1898 during the War with Spain. He was subsequently commissioned in the Regular Army and served in the various grades, reaching the rank of brigadier general in 1936. During the World War, General Tyner served on the General Staff with the 1st, 2d, and 3d Armies. He participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. For his World War service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Declaration of the French Legion of Honor. He has been on duty in the War Department since 1 July 1936.

General Major was born in New York City, and appointed to the United States Military Academy from that State. He was graduated in 1899, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the 14th Infantry, joining that organization in the Philippine Islands and serving with it during the Philippine Insurrection and on the China Relief Expedition. During the World War he served as Chief of Staff of the 26th Division, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for that service. At the time of the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, General Major was on duty with the General Staff and represented the War Department during the period of the organization and development of that agency. He was promoted to brigadier general on 24 Dec. 1935 and the following year was given command of the 21st Infantry Brigade at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. On his return to the United States in October, 1938, he was assigned to his present station at San Francisco Port of Embarkation.

Navy Construction—The last 40 days have seen little change in the status of construction of the various vessels now building for the Navy. No new ships have been placed under construction; none of the larger ships have progressed through any of the distinct phases of construction—placing of contract or order, laying of keel, launching or commissioning.

A comparison of the construction report issued by the Navy Department this week on information compiled as of 10 Jan. with the report issued on 1 Dec. 1939, shows that during the period one submarine has been launched and keels of two laid. One destroyer has been commissioned, one launched and keel of a third laid. One destroyer tender has been launched; and keel of a repair ship laid.

Eight battleships are under construction—six of 35,000 tons and two of 45,000 tons. Five of the six 35,000-ton dreadnaughts are on the ways. One aircraft carrier, the Wasp, is being fitted out; the second, the Hornet, has been on the ways since September. Four light cruisers have been under contract since April but none have been laid down. Bids on two others have been advertised.

First change in construction status occurs among the submarines. The Tambor was launched 20 Dec. 1939 at the Electric Boat Company's yards. The same company

on 27 Dec. laid the keel of the Gar, while on 15 Dec. the keel of the Grayling was laid at Portsmouth Navy Yard. There are a total of 14 submarines on order, in various stages of completion, with the Tambor the only one off the ways.

The destroyer Roe was placed in commission 5 Jan. On 14 Dec. the Hilary P. Jones was launched at Charleston Navy Yard, and four days later keel of the Ludlow was laid at Bath Iron Works. There are 29 destroyers on order, excluding the Roe, 10 of which are fitting out.

On 9 Dec. the destroyer tender Prairie was launched at New York Shipbuilding Corporation where the sister ship Dixie has been fitting out since 27 May.

Keel of the repair ship Vulcan, contracted for in August, was laid 26 Dec. On the ways since summer have been the minesweepers Raven and Osprey and the submarine tender Fulton. Three fleet tugs, the NavaJo, Seminole and Cherokee, are fitting out. Two large and two small seaplane tenders are on the ways, and two other small seaplane tenders have not yet been laid down, though they were ordered on 1 July. The minelayer Terror, ordered 1 Sept. has not yet been laid down. Of the four submarine chasers on order, keels of three have been laid. Keels of seven of the eight motor torpedo boats on order have been laid, and two of them were launched last autumn.

War Department Building—Bids have been advertised by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency for construction of the first unit of the new War Department group. Bids on two contracts—one for general construction and the other for elevators—will be opened in Washington on 9 Feb. 1940. Cost of the complete War Department group of three buildings is estimated at \$26,000,000. For acquisition of the site and construction of the first unit \$10,000,000 has been appropriated.

The first unit of the War Department group will be constructed between 21st and 22nd streets and C and E streets, northwest. When completed it will house the offices of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of War, General of the Armies, Chief of Staff, Deputy Chief of Staff, General Staff and Adjutant General's Department.

Naval Dental School—Graduation exercises for about 17 lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy Dental Corps, who are completing the basic course at the Naval Dental School, will be held at 10 a.m., 26 Jan. at the Naval Medical Center.

Cavalry—The 51st annual meeting of the United States Cavalry Association was held 15 Jan. at the Army-Navy Club, Washington, D. C., with the President of the Association, Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, presiding. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For President: Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry; For Vice President: Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, USA-Ret.; For Members of the Executive Council: Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Ballantyne, 59th Cav. Brig.; Col. Bruce Palmer, Cav.; Col. George S. Patton, Jr., 3d Cav.; Col. George H. Cherrington, 308th Cav.-Res.; Lt. Col. Karl S. Bradford, Cav.; Lt. Col. William M. Grimes, (Cav.), G.S.; Lt. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, (Cav.), G.S.; Lt. Col. Kenneth Buchanan, 106th Cav., and Lt. Col. Herbert H. Frost, Cav.-Res.

At the close of business session, General Herr described to the assembled cavalrymen current Cavalry activities, after which Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Retired, recounted some of his personal experiences while on duty with foreign armies.

Navy Recruiting—Two fathers were congratulated this week by Secretary of the Navy Edison, one for having his five sons in the Navy, the other for having his family of four in the Service. Thomas D. Horton, Jr., fifth son of Mr. Thomas D. Horton, sr., of Yemassee, S. C., enlisted on 20 Dec. 1939. He is now at Norfolk Training Station with his brother, John L., who enlisted six days earlier. When their recruit training is completed, it is hoped to transfer them to the USS Wichita, where Edmund L., Hal G., and William F. Horton are serving.

The four sons of Mr. Calvin C. Haynes, Shelbyville, Tenn., all enlisted on 12 Dec. 1939, as the result of a "Brothers Day Enlistment" conducted by the Nashville recruiting station. The brothers are Walter L., Henry F., Thomas C. and Paul E. Haynes.

Quartermaster Corps—Authority is asked in the 1941 War Department budget to begin construction of an Army transport which would be larger and faster than any now operated by the Quartermaster Corps. She would, in fact, be the only vessel actually designed in peace-time for use as a transport. The sum of \$5,000,000 is asked to construct the ship, which would accommodate about 350 first class passengers, 150 second class passengers and about 1,200 troops. Last year's budget included \$160,000 to finance preparation of plans of the vessel. These are now being drafted by Gibbs and Cox, naval architects, who won contract for preparation of the drawings. The War Department budget for 1941 asks for permit to let contracts for construction before 1 July 1941.

A commanding officer of troops was named this week for the transport American Legion, newest of the three Munson liners which have been turned over to the War Department. The other two liners, now named the Hunter Liggett and the Leonard Wood, have been in service as transports for some time. The commander of troops will be Col. Arturo Moreno, Inf., now with the Organized Reserves, 7th Corps Area, at Kansas City, Mo. He will report for duty at New York by 19 Feb.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Applications for commissions as medical officers in the U. S. Navy are now being received in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. Examination for entrance will be held during the first week of May, at the Naval Hospitals, Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; San Diego, Calif.; Mare Island, Calif., and at the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Applicants are required to be citizens of the United States between 21 and 32 years of age at the time of appointment, and graduates of a Class "A" medical school. They are required to be physically qualified and to demonstrate their professional qualifications by written, oral, and practical examinations embracing the subjects of general medicine; general surgery; obstetrics and gynecology, and preventive medicine and jurisprudence. The physical and professional examinations usually require from three to four days for completion. Successful candidates are commissioned as assistant surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Corps of the Navy.

A "Circular for the Information of Persons Desiring to Enter the Medical Corps of the United States Navy," including data pertaining to physical requirements, promotion, retirement, etc., may be obtained by addressing a request to the Surgeon General of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Woodring "Age-in-Grade Plan"—Following the first flurry of Congressional activity ensuing upon Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring's request for early consideration of age-in-grade legislation, the Military Affairs Committees of both houses of Congress, after having scheduled immediate consideration, now have postponed action for two weeks. The House Military Affairs Committee, which had planned to consider the measure at its meeting on Tuesday, 16 Jan., did not have time to take up the bill due to the priority accorded the testimony of Secretary Woodring and Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall on the state of the Army's expansion program. Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the Committee, said that the next regular meeting of his committee will be on Tuesday, 23 Jan., but that a hearing on the Tennessee Valley Authority controversy is scheduled for that date. He stated that his committee will take the measure up at the first possible hearing.

Meanwhile, at the request of the War Department, the Senate Military Affairs Committee did not consider the measure yesterday, as previously announced. The delay was asked in order that the War Department may have time to prepare complete charts indicating the effect of the plan on the newly expanded promotion list. Committee attaches said that the measure will be called up on Friday, 26 Jan., but some doubt has been expressed as to whether the measure will be reached by the committee at that time.

Report on Squalus Disaster—The report of the Court of Inquiry into the USS Squalus disaster is in the hands of the Navy Department but it has not yet been finally approved. It is understood that the bulk of work arising out of the budget and the legislation now active in Congress has taken so much of the time of the officers concerned that it is not likely the Squalus report will be ready for release for some time.

On 26 May 1939, Senator Tobey introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is requested to make a full and complete report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date with respect to (1) the cause and nature of the submarine SQUALUS disaster; (2) the efforts made to rescue the officers and crew of such submarine; (3) whether or not sufficient equipment was available for the purpose of carrying out such rescue work; (4) the advisability of the Government's procuring additional equipment, including diving bells and vessels to carry such bells for submarine rescue work; and (5) any other information which the Secretary may have which might enable the Congress to take action to prevent similar disasters in the future.

The resolution (Senate Res. 137) was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs which will probably consider and report on it after receipt of the Navy Department's report in the premises.

The sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee on the reorganization of the Navy Department will doubtless have submitted to it for consideration the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Squalus disaster with the Department's recommendations thereon. It is possible that this disaster may have been a contributing factor in the reorganization of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Engineering.

Generally speaking, such disasters are due to personnel, material, or to both. The fact that the commanding officer of the Squalus, Lt. O. F. Naquin, has been reassigned submarine duty would seem to indicate that the disaster was in no way due to the officers and men of the Squalus, but rather to faulty material, either in design or installation.

Of course, it is possible that the officers and crew handled the Squalus strictly in accordance with authoritative instructions which in themselves may have been faulty. There may be foundation for the assumption that the authoritative instructions did not insure a full measure of safety as reports of survivors were to the effect that one of the water-tight doors between compartments was not closed until after the Squalus had started the dive and after water had actually entered the engine room compartment. It is possible, also that too much dependence was placed on electrical automatic indicators.

Staff Corps Selection—The report of the board headed by Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, to study the staff corps personnel situation has been completed and the document is now in the hands of the Bureau of Navigation.

Although the report has not been made public, it is understood that recommendation is made for the establishment of fitted and best fitted categories, similar to the Navy Line Act, together with provision for the placing of officers designated as fitted but not named for retention in the Fleet Reserve, rather than on the retired list. The reason for the latter recommendation is to permit their easy assignment to active duty if necessary.

It is anticipated that the report will be transmitted to the Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee within the next week or ten days.

Finance Department—The Finance Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., has moved from the Munitions building and is now open for business at its new address, 801 Channing Place, N. E., Washington, D. C., just off Rhode Island Avenue. Telephone numbers will remain the same as they were in the Munitions Building. The address of the Office Chief of Finance has not been changed. Its location is in War Department Annex No. 1 at 401 23rd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chemical Warfare Service—Lt. Col. Paul X. English, now on duty in the office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, has been designated executive officer to the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, succeeding Lt. Col. Haig Shekerjian, who will begin a month's leave 6 Feb. before assuming duties at Edgewood, Md., Arsenal.

Col. Arthur M. Heritage, now at Edgewood Arsenal, will join the manufacturing and supply division of the office of Chief Chemical Warfare Service here, replacing Colonel English.

Defense Against Submarines—The difficulty in determining what is an adequate naval defense was aptly illustrated during the hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee the past week when the present naval expansion bill was under consideration. The proceedings had reached the stage where the members were questioning the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Stark, in succession. When it came to Representative Jenks' (New Hampshire) turn he took up the question of the available building ways in the United States for building submarines. He brought out that there were

about eight building ways at three stations, namely: the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, and the Electric Boat Co., New London, Conn. He further brought out that the total number of submarines now built and building in the navies of Japan, Germany, Italy, Russia and Spain total several hundred. After he had made his several points it would have seemed that the natural question to be raised was how well prepared is the United States to defend itself against such a large number of submarines in event of a coalition of the powers mentioned against the United States. Naturally, one's thoughts turned to the adequacy of the anti-submarine defense of the United States,—the backbone of which is generally presumed to be the destroyers.

However, Representative Vinson, the Chairman of the Committee who immediately commented upon Rep. Jenks' points took the absolute opposite point of view. He stated that he agreed in general with the points raised by Mr. Jenks, that is, that the number of submarines appeared to be inadequate as compared with those of the coalition mentioned above and further that he thought the present plans for the United States Navy provided for *too much destroyer tonnage* (which it cannot be too strongly emphasized is considered by all naval powers as the most effective anti-submarine defense). Later, Mr. Vinson surprised everyone by announcing that he proposes to eliminate the portion of his bill which would permit the building of 34 destroyers.

Medical Department—A board of officers to be known as the Medical Department Research Coordinating Board, was set up for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon diseases or conditions that may affect the health and efficiency of the military personnel, and Army animals. The board will consist of the chiefs of the Professional Service Division, Statistics Division, Finance and Supply Division and Veterinary Division, Surgeon General's Office; the chief of the Division of Aviation Medicine, Chief of Air Corps Office; the assistant commandant, Medical Department Professional Service Schools, Army Medical Center; the director of Laboratories, Medical Department Professional Service Schools, Army Medical Center; the director of the Army Dental School; the secretary of the Medical Department Professional Service Schools, who will serve as recorder, and the chief of the Medical Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service. Col. Charles H. Hillman, chief of the Professional Service Division, will be senior member of the board as constituted.

The members of the faculties of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Schools will be available for consultation. The senior member of the board will act as president. Meetings will be called by him at stated intervals as determined by the board, and at such other times as the Surgeon General may direct. He will appoint such subcommittees as the board finds necessary to expedite its work.

The purpose of the Board is to coordinate Army professional research and to submit research projects to the Surgeon General for his consideration. The research activities relating to medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine will be very broad in character. They will include clinical, epidemiological, laboratory, statistical, chemical warfare and aviation medicine subjects, arising either in the United States or in any of the overseas departments. Corps area and department surgeons will be requested to suggest to the Board subjects that require investigation.

When any project is approved by the Surgeon General for investigation, the Board will recommend to the Surgeon General one or more officers considered qualified to undertake the investigation. The preliminary study of the problem may be done in Washington or elsewhere, as the circumstances warrant. When necessary, the officers selected to conduct the research will be sent to the locality most convenient for the conduct of the research. All reports submitted by subordinate boards or research officers will be studied by the Coordinating Board, which will forward the report with any pertinent comments to the Surgeon General.

Twelve Army medical and dental officers and one Chinese medical officer were awarded diplomas on 21 Dec. for completion of the 13th session of the advanced course at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Officers who completed the 14-week course were: Maj. George E. Armstrong, MC; Capt. Wesley W. Bertz, VC; Capt. Clifford G. Blitch, MC; Capt. Elbert DeCoursey, MC; Maj. Hugh R. Gilmore, Jr., MC; Maj. Hsu Chu Li, MC, Chinese Army; Lt. Col. John J. McCormick, MC; Lt. Col. Ralph E. Murrell, MC; Lt. Col. Arthur H. Nylan, MC; Lt. Col. James B. Owen, MC; Capt. Robert B. Skinner, MC; Lt. Col. Logan M. Weaver, MC, and Lt. Col. Frank W. Young, MC.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—A beautiful plaque, for the bulkhead of the new Survey ship E. Lester Jones, commemorating Col. E. Lester Jones, former Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Commerce Department, was presented by George Washington Post No. 1, 12 Jan. 1940, at an interesting ceremony. The formal presentation was made by Maj. Wallace Steeter, George Washington Post No. 1, and the plaque was accepted by Rear Adm. Leo Otis Colbert, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In the presence of Miss Cecil Lester Jones and a number of George Washington Post and Government officials, in the rooms of Director Colbert.

The plaque bears the following legend: "Presented by George Washington Post No. 1, A. L. (The Pioneer Post) in memory of Colonel Ernest Lester Jones, A. S. U. S. A., Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Founder of the American Legion and First Commander of the Pioneer Post."

Air Corps—Capt. Robert M. Losey, Air Corps flyer, has been assigned to Finland as air attache to study the effect of subzero conditions on military operations. Captain Losey will be assistant to Maj. George E. Huthstetner, now at Riga, Latvia, who was ordered to take over also the post of military attache to Finland, relieving Maj. Frank B. Hayne, Inf., whose tour of duty is up. Captain Losey, however, will be the only American Army officer in Finland.

Maj. Edward M. George, QMC, today was relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster, Ogden Ordnance Depot, Ogden, Utah, and assigned as constructing quartermaster, Alaskan Air Base, Fairbanks, Alaska. He will sail about 1 April, and will relieve 1st Lt. James B. Rankin, (FA), QMC, who will become assistant to the constructing quartermaster. Major George's duty at Ogden will be assumed by Maj. Elmer G. Thomas, QMC, who is now on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General.

1st Lt. Carleton M. Clifford, QMC, is also relieved from duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster at Ogden Ordnance Depot today and assigned as an assistant at the Fairbanks Air Base, with station at Ft. Mason, Calif. He will serve as procurement agent for material and personnel.

2nd Lt. Daniel A. Richards, QMC, upon completion of the course of instruction at the Quartermaster School, Philadelphia, Pa., will become assistant to the constructing quartermaster at the Southeast Air Depot, Mobile, Ala.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

A GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN, PART II

(Part I of this account appeared in the December 30, 1939 issue of the Army and Navy Journal.)

3. The General Situation: Sept. 9 to 16, 1939:

a. Operations of the Silesian Army Group:

At the beginning of the second week of the campaign, the German Army was advancing on all fronts. The right wing of the Silesian Army Group was near the San River, while its left wing, advancing just south of Lodz, had reached Nadaryk, 20 kms southwest of Warsaw. At 17.15 o'clock, September 8th, advance elements of German mechanized formations entered the suburbs of Warsaw. On September 9th, the right wing reached Wisloka and continued in pursuit on Jaroslau; the Weichsel was attained at Sandomierz; the left wing moved more slowly but took Zvolen and Radom; behind them, the remnants of Polish divisions were rounded up in prisoners' cages. In the corridor of the Pilica and Lysa Gora, four to five Polish divisions were pinned down and their desperate attempts at a breakthrough frustrated. Farther south, mountain troops advanced to the vicinity of Przemyśl. The "Führer" made an inspection flight over the battle areas and personally witnessed the combats in the Lodz-Radom area.

On the extreme right wing, the advance was pushed from Przemyśl to Lemberg, driving scattered Polish units before it.

In the meantime, the battle of Radom had drawn to its conclusion; 60,000 prisoners surrendered, including several general officers; in armament and equipment, 143 field pieces and 38 tanks were captured.

b. Operations of the Pomeranian Army Group:

The Fourth Army operated in conjunction with its neighbor to the south, the Eighth. September 13th, armored formations drove a wedge between Rawa and Tomaszow. In a coordinated converging movement, the Polish forces initially in the Posen salient were intercepted in their retreat on Warsaw and planned to the ground in vicinity of Kutno; as at Radom and on the Lysa Gora, an encirclement was threatening. German reinforcements closed the ring of iron on September 15th. Five to ten Polish divisions and two cavalry brigades were involved; repeated attempts to break through to Warsaw were frustrated in what became the bitterest fighting of the war.

c. Operations of the East-Prussian Army Group:

This force participated in the encirclement of the Polish force in the Kutno area, but the bulk of its units operated east of Warsaw. After crossing the Narew, this army forced a crossing of the Bug River at Wyszkow, on September 8th. Two days later, its left wing cut the railroad line: Warsaw-Bialystok. The right wing observed against Modlin while fast motor-mechanized units pushed on to Brest-Litovsk. The Polish 18th Division, left far behind the German moving front, was forced to surrender on September 12th. This mobile wing was able to establish contact with the advanced elements of the Fourteenth Army, which had pushed north from Sandomierz via Krasnik-Lublin.

On the night of September 16/17, the Soviet Government advised the Polish Ambassador at Moscow that Russian troops would enter Poland, from the east, along the entire frontier, from Polozk in the north to Kamenez-Podolsk in the south.

d. The "Cannae" of Kutno: September 17/20, 1939:

On September 17th, the daily bulletin of G.H.Q. reported that "... the campaign in Poland is in its final stages." The entire front, from the Narew to the San, witnessed the German maneuver in each army zone of action ripen into local encirclements of the battered remnants of the initial Polish concentrations. The

most spectacular of these operations took place in the angle of the Vistula and the Bzura. The Polish Army, about nine divisions, initially in the salient of Posen, had made a step-by-step withdrawal via Kutno on Warsaw; it became a rallying point for other Polish units from the "corridor" army and remnants that escaped the drive of the German Tenth Army via Sieradz on Lodz; units of ten (10) different divisions and three (3) cavalry brigades were eventually identified in these reinforcements. The Fourth German Army filled the role of "direct pressure," while the Eighth Army, in an "encircling movement" from the south, blocked all escape along the line of the Bzura and the Third German Army, in the north, investing the fortress of Modlin, blocked the road to Warsaw; the vast circle was closed by units of the Tenth Army closing the western exits of the Warsaw area. The Poles attempted repeated breakthroughs, over a period of five days, compelling elements of the German Eighth Army to assume the defensive in critical situations, but the iron ring remained closed. Disintegration set in, beginning with September 18th; 50,000 prisoners had been made to date; on the 19th, this figure rose to 105,000, and by noon of the 20th, it had grown to 170,000 officers and men, 320 guns and 40 tanks. On the 21st the commander of the corridor army, General Bortnowski, and his entire staff surrendered.

By that time the investment of Warsaw and the Modlin area had been progressively completed by elements of the German Third and Tenth Armies. On the 16th, a demand was made for surrender, which was declined. On the 22d, a wedge was driven between Modlin and the city of Warsaw; the ultimate surrender of troops in this area was then merely a question of days.

Farther south, the German Fourteenth Army continued its unrelenting pressure toward the Bug River; fighting was especially bitter northwest of Lemberg; the remnants of the Polish southern group, under General Lister, two infantry divisions, one cavalry division and one motorized brigade, were eventually forced to surrender with a loss of 60,000 prisoners and 130 field pieces.

The fragmentary operations in the northern tip of the corridor also came to a conclusion with the capture of the port of Gdynia.

In the meantime, the Russian advance from the east, on a broad front, reached a line of political demarcation previously agreed upon by both governments; the Russian advance broke the scattered resistance of the Poles in the Lemberg area.

Warsaw and Modlin capitulated by the end of September. At this date, organized Polish resistance was at an end; every regular and reserve division of the former Polish Army was accounted for, with a total of 694,000 prisoners of war.

This incredible record, of a four weeks' campaign, was achieved with the relatively slight German losses of 10,572 killed, 30,322 wounded and 3,469 missing.

German Comments on the Polish Campaign

4. Historical Comparisons.

The speed of this campaign—only 18 days—has given rise to comparison, often unfavorable, with the events in 1914-1918. Historical comparisons must be handled with great care: each war is a contemporary phenomenon. The campaigns of Frederick II differed from those of Napoleon I—one based on a limited army of professionals, the other on conscription; each war period has specific characteristics. The present campaign is not entirely comparable to the war on the East Front 1914-1918—primarily because of the more decisive intervention of modern arms, i.e., aviation and mechanization; it is true that the 1914-1918 World War forecast to some extent the employment of these new weapons, but hardly on the scale and effect of today. Comparisons have already been drawn with Waterloo 1815, Sedan 1870 and Tannenberg 1914; y Moltke, the modest victor of Sedan, once

pointed out that Waterloo and Sedan should not be compared, since at Waterloo it was the flank attack of a Prussian army, already defeated two days prior at Ligny, that brought on the decision. At Sedan, it was inferior enemy leadership that contributed largely to its own defeat.

A comparison in "speed of advance" with 1914-1915 is hardly permissible, since in that year the relatively small German Eighth Army, with only ten divisions, had to struggle against an enemy superiority of three to five times that number, while the Austrians were forced to fall back on Krakau. The basis of operation was entirely different; the international, political basis was different: in 1914, the German government permitted itself to "drift" inadequately prepared into a "war on two fronts," whereas in 1939 adequate technical provisions were made in advance, through the creation of an impregnable West Front.

5. Strategic Deployment in 1914 and 1939.

In the pre-World War period, a campaign in Poland had always been a possibility; then in Russian hands, the Polish area formed a deep salient that was bound to affect the strategic deployment of Germany and Austria.

The plan of campaign, then as now, was "pincer movement" from the north (Prussia) via Siedlec across the Narew, while the Austrian forces, concentrating between the San and the Bug, were to advance from the south. The general situation in 1939 differed in that western Poland was a more pronounced salient than in 1914 and the "corridor" isolated East Prussia. The actual German advance from Pomerania via Bromberg-Grudenz represented a plan of "simplicity," which is regarded as a favorable factor in military orders. It involved a defensive attitude in the Posen area, i.e., along the broad western face of the salient, creating a deliberate gap between the Pomeranian and Silesian Army Groups, as a risk which an army that felt itself superior could readily assume.

The initial situation of the Silesian Army Group resembled the offensives of the Austro-German Allies in 1914 astride Krakau, particularly the advance of the Ninth German Army via Iwangorod-Warsaw. After initial success, the local "breakthrough" could be extended only in a slow continuity of fighting over weeks, as at Gorlice and Praszysz. Nowadays, tanks and motorized formation enable the swift and decisive exploitation of a tactical penetration to a point where the destruction, in fragments, of the enemy front units is feasible, as was seen at Radom, Kutno and in the corridor.

6. The Russian Alternate Plans, 1940.

It is obvious that it is impossible to establish a complete analogy in operative conditions between 1914 and 1939. However, the strategy of the Russians in 1914 must be considered in some respects as superior to the Polish in 1939. The Russians made provisions for two distinct plans of strategic deployment, depending on (a) the strength or (b) weakness of the initial German concentrations.

If the Germans appeared to mass considerable forces in East-Prussia, (a) then the Russians were prepared to develop in four army groups on a rearward line: Danzig-Brest-Litovsk; this involved the initial abandonment of Polish territory west of the Niemen and the Bug, as a concession to the acknowledged tactical superiority of the German Army.

In the event of minor German concentrations, (b) the Russian strategic deployment placed their 1st and 2d Armies on the East Prussian border, their 9th behind the Vistula and their 4th, 5th, 3d

and 8th Armies along the Galician border.

7. Polish Strategy and a Possible Solution:

It must be conceded that the current (1939) strategic problem was a more difficult one for the Polish High Command than it was for the Russians in 1914; the Poles were faced by a frontier of approximately 600 miles in the west and 200 miles in East Prussia; it was obvious that this enormous front could not be covered simultaneously; the Russian alternative plan of 1914 pointed the way! A far-reaching decision would have to be made, affecting preliminary peacetime dispositions and defensive measures. The solution that suggests itself was the initial tentative abandonment of western Poland, except the fortresses of Posen and Krakau, and the employment of covering forces, fighting delaying actions from the frontier eastward; Polish cavalry divisions then available were especially suited for such a mission. The bulk of the Polish Army, however, was to form behind the Narew Vistula and the San in fortified positions, with Warsaw as a bridgehead, a strong reserve behind the upper Narew and the principal reserve between Warsaw-Brest Litovsk, prepared for an active defense with a view to a counter-offensive at a later date. This strategic disposition would certainly have gained time which was advantageous from the viewpoint of weather and climate as well as in anticipation of aid by the French and British Allies.

Such a plan represented an initial economic and political sacrifice but, in the light of events, was the only one that offered any chance for survival. The actual Polish dispositions in a "cordon" roughly paralleling the front of the western Polish salient led to a catastrophic defeat.

(General Wetzell, "Militär Wochenblatt")

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GENERAL John J. Pershing, general of the Armies of the United States, left Washington 16 Jan. for his usual visit to Tucson, Ariz. Accompanying him on the train was Col. Glenn I. Jones, USA-Ret. At the Union Station to see the General off were General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, Maj. Gen. Meritt W. Ireland, USA-Ret., formerly the Surgeon, and Col. George Adamson, USA-Ret., Military Secretary to General Pershing.

Mrs. Charles Edison, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has begun her tour of duty, so to speak, as a Cabinet lady with a full slate. Last week it was the turn of the Secretary's wife to be at-home to the world and his wife, and so she was. This past week she took her turn in entertaining the President's wife at luncheon; a function occurring weekly with the wives of Cabinet officers alternating with each other in playing hostess.

Mrs. Edison also gave a luncheon the following day, Wednesday, and some of the Service women who were her guests on these two days included Mrs. Harold Stark, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations; Mrs. William F. Leahy, wife of the former Chief of Naval Operations, now Governor of Puerto Rico; Mrs. Pettengill, wife of the Commandant of the Navy Yard; Admiral George T. Pettengill; Mrs. Little, wife of Maj. Gen. Louis McCarthy Little, Commandant at Quantico; Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, wife of the Surgeon General; Mrs. Bowen, wife of Rear Adm. Harold Bowen; Mrs. Henry L. Roosevelt, widow of the late Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Woodson, wife of Rear Adm. Walter B. Woodson; Mrs. Nimitz, wife of Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz; Mrs. Sellers, wife of Rear Adm. Davis S. Sellers; Mrs. Niblack, widow of Rear Adm. Albert P. Niblack; Mrs. Towers, wife of Rear Adm. John Towers; Mrs. Henry Williams, wife of Captain Williams; Mrs. George Barnett, widow of General Barnett, war-time Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Ralph Riggs, wife of Commander Riggs, the aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Roosevelt left her press conference at the White House Tuesday morning to lunch with Mrs. Edison, and was wearing a most becoming gown, whose color just matched that of her eyes—a sort of pastel shade of "Eleanor blue"; a crepe gown, the bodice of which was entirely covered with a delicate pattern of a tracery of steel beads in a floral design. Around her throat she wore two strands of pearls.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter B. Woodson entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in compliment to Secretary and Mrs. Edison.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb invited guests to dine with them at their

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

lovely old mansion that serves as their quarters at the Marine Barracks, Wednesday evening, and Mrs. Holcomb also had a luncheon party Friday.

They have had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Joseph Fegan who have returned to Washington for station, after spending some time in China, where Colonel Fegan was on duty. They arrived in the States from China during the Christmas holidays but visited relatives before coming East.

Guests of General and Mrs. Holcomb Wednesday evening were the Minister of Denmark and Mme. de Kauffmann, in whose honor the dinner was given; the Commandant of the Naval Hospital, Capt. Edgar Woods, and Mrs. Woods; Rear Adm. and Mrs. Leigh Noyes, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory S. Land, Rear Adm. John D. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Benet, Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose, Miss Lydia Loring, Miss Carolyn Nash, Mr. Clarence Hewes, and Mr. Edward Flather.

Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, was the guest of honor at the Friday weekly exhibition drill at Fort Myer yesterday. Mrs. Herr accompanied General Herr and prior to the drill in the Parade Hall they were luncheon guests of the Commandant of Fort Myer and Mrs. George S. Patton.

After the ride tea was served in the Officers' Club. Miss Fanny De Russy Herr accompanied General and Mrs. Herr and before the drill was a luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. C. Crane.

The Naval Attache of the Brazilian Embassy, Lt. Comdr. Alvaro de Araujo and Senhora de Araujo are entertaining from 5 to 7 at the Mayflower next Friday.

Capt. Harry E. Harvey, USN, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has been assigned to duty at the Naval Medical Supply Depot in Brooklyn, and he and Mrs. Harvey were given a farewell party Wednesday evening at the Army and Navy Country Club prior to their leaving Washington for their new station.

The party took the form of a dinner with the officers of the Naval Dental Corps in Washington and vicinity and their wives as hosts.

The list of guests invited included Brig. Gen. Leigh Fairbanks, a classmate of Captain Harvey at Georgetown University; also Dr. Leroy Hartman of Columbia University; Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Darnell, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lyle, Comdr. and Mrs. F. G. Ulen, Comdr. and Mrs. A. Knox, Comdr. N. Emerson, Comdr. and Mrs. P. H. McInnis, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. D. Allen, Lt. and Mrs. G. H. Brandt, Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Yano, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. R. Harris, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Malone, Lt. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Schlack, Comdr. and Mrs. C. W. Rault, Lt. and Mrs. A. H. Grunewald and Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Sanders, and many, many more.

Some of the service folk who were guests of Mrs. Lowry B. Stephenson at Wardman the other evening were Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Nelson Hinkamp, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Mayo, Maj. and Mrs. Ronald Boone, Comdr. Richard Tuggle, and Lt. Edward S. P. Pearce, USN.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert W. Cox will entertain at tea tomorrow afternoon for Miss Mary Howard, one of the stars of the moving picture, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" which is to have its premiere in Washington Monday night, a benefit performance sponsored by the Newspaper Women's Club of Washington, proceeds to go to sustain the bed at Children's Hospital, maintained by the club, and also for the benefit of its own fellowship fund. Mrs. Roosevelt will occupy a box and take her guests whom she and the President will previously entertain at the dinner at the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt is an associate member of the club. (Please turn to Page 462)



MRS. JOHN CLAYTON ASHTON, JR.

who before her marriage to John C. Ashton, 30 December, was Miss Helen Jennette Wallace, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and the late Lt. Col. John H. Wallace, FA, USA.

Weddings and Engagements

Maj. and Mrs. Arthur E. King, FA, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter Kathryn Marie to 1st Lt. Kenneth F. Dawalt, FA, USA. Miss King is a graduate of Punahou Academy, Honolulu, T. H. and of the University of Vermont. She is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. Lieutenant Dawalt attended De Pauw University where he became a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1936. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents in Akron, Ohio, early in the coming summer.

Lt. Comdr. J. LeVoy Hill, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Hill, of Marion, Ala., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances Beverley, to Mr. John Perkins Furniss of Selma, Ala.

Miss Hill is a graduate of Sweet Briar College, and spent a year studying at the Sorbonne in Paris. She received an M.A. degree from the University of Alabama.

Mr. Furniss is the son of Mrs. John Neilson Furniss and the late Dr. Furniss, of Selma. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia. The wedding will take place in March.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brown of Annapolis have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Anna, to Ens. Charles F. McGivern, who graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1938. He is now on duty at Lisbon, Portugal with his ship, USS Trenton.

A wedding of interest was solemnized in December when Miss Elizabeth Branning Minick, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Royce Leeds, and the late Maj. Arthur Dean Minick, USA, West Point, class of 1906, became the bride of Mr. Guy Stark Saffold, Jr., son of Mrs. Saffold and the late Dr. Saffold of Washington, D. C.

The ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church in Greenwich, Conn., the Rev. Dr. Minot C. Morgan officiating.

The bride has spent most of her life abroad, and since the age of six has attended European schools; first the Convent of the Dames des St. Maur at Monaco; then Pension Sevigne at Versailles, and finished at the Cours Dupanloup, Parc des Princes, Paris.

The bridegroom was educated in Washington and later graduated at the University of Alabama. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

After 1 Feb. they will make their home

at 38 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

Maj. and Mrs. Frank M. Smith recently transferred from Washington to Columbia, S. C., have let their friends know of the engagement of their son, Frank M. Smith, Jr., to Miss Janet Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Douglas Campbell of Jackson Heights, Long Island, whose marriage will take place 16 March in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jackson Heights. They will live in Columbia, where Mr. Smith is in business.

He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, and his bride-to-be is a graduate of Southern Seminary of Buena Vista, Va.

The engagement of Miss Alice Louise Moeller to Lt. Wilson Dudley Coleman, USA, son of Mrs. Willis Prague Coleman, and the late Colonel Coleman, USA, is of interest to many in the Service, as he and his father and mother have been favorites in many posts.

Lieutenant Coleman was graduated from Culver Military Academy and from West Point in 1935. He served for some years in the Philippines and is at present on duty at Benning, Ga., where his mother, Mrs. Coleman, is living with him. Mrs. Coleman was in Washington a few weeks ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. Thos. J. Johnson, wife of Colonel Johnson, USA-Ret.

Miss Moeller is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Nicholas Moeller of New York and Saybrook, Conn. She was graduated from Miss Chondors School and in 1934 from Sarah Lawrence College, and was introduced to New York society a few years ago at her parents' home.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Crawford, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to 2nd Lt. Carl J. Fleps, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fleps of Youngstown, Ohio.

Miss Crawford was graduated from Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, and her fiancé from the Naval Academy in 1938. He is now stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington, and Colonel Crawford is also on duty in Washington at present, with the War Department General Staff, so that the wedding will take place in the Capital city in the month already chosen, June.

A nuptial event that will interest all three branches of the service will be the wedding in June of Miss Irene Evaline Coghlan, niece of Lt. Col. Lucien S. S. Berry, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Berry, to Lt. Nathan Topliss Post, USMC, son of Mrs. Nathan W. Post of San Francisco, and the late Capt. Nathan W. Post, USN.

The announcement of the engagement came at a reception given by Col. and Mrs. Berry at the Rutland Country Club, Rutland, Vt., on New Year's day.

The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Coombs Coghlan of San Francisco, and is a grandniece of Adm. Joseph Bullock Coghlan and Mr. Frank L. Coombs, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

Capt. Timothy Keleher, chief of staff at the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Keleher came up to Washington Tuesday from Annapolis to attend the wedding of Mrs. Frederica McKenney Mallan and Mr. William W. Rapley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Rapley.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. Frederic McKenney and the late Mrs. McKenney, and the marriage, a quiet one, took place at the Maryland country home of her father, Handleyhall in the suburbs of Washington.

Miss Jane Drake, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Drake of Langley Field will be married today to Lt. George Benjamin Greene, Jr., USA, son of Judge and Mrs. Greene of Anderson, S. C., the ceremony to take place at the home of the bride and to be followed by a reception at the Officers' Club. Chaplain Charles Carpenter will perform the ceremony, and Mrs. W. C. Williams will be her sister's matron of honor and the

(Continued on Next Page)

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WEST POINT, N. Y.
19 January 1940

The West Point mid-winter Horse Show will take place Sunday afternoon in the Riding Hall. The judges are Col. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of Tuxedo Park who will be assisted by Lt. Col. Joseph Tully; they will judge the military and jumping events, and Maj. Kent C. Lambert, of New York who will judge horsemanship. The visiting teams that will compete with the West Point teams are the Essex Troop, of West Orange, N. J., the Sixty-first Cavalry Division, of New York and the New York City Police team with Sgt. Gannon in charge. The list of events includes a children's horsemanship class, local jumping, obstacle race, individual military championship jumping by Cadets and military teams.

Guests here for the Horse Show are Maj. and Mrs. Kent C. Lambert, of New York; Capt. and Mrs. Don Carlton, of Newark, N. J., who are the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Marion Carson. Capt. and Mrs. Peter C. Hains, 3d, have as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Frank DeK. Huyler, of New York, and Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hines, Jr., guests are Mrs. E. C. Kohler, of New York and Mrs. Clark L. Ruffner, wife of Captain Ruffner who is at West Point this week-end with the Norwich University Polo Team, of Northfield, Vt.

Col. and Mrs. William E. Morrison had as their guests last week-end Col. and Mrs. Frank Purdon, of North Andover, Mass.

Mrs. Harriet Rogers had visiting her last week-end her son-in-law and daughter Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, of Boston.

Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton had as their guests last week-end their son Mr. John Fenton, of New York and Mr. Walter Hazeltine, also of New York.

Dr. Henry A. Shaw, of New York is passing this week-end as the guest of his son-in-law and daughter Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Benkema.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson's guests for last week-end were Mr. and Mrs. Holmer Millard, of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence McI. Guyer had as their guest last week-end Miss Terry Dean of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Stanton had as their guests during the week Mrs. Stanton's mother Mrs. James D. Layng, of Round Top Farm, Sommers, N. Y., and Mrs. Stanton's sister Mrs. Adrich Kniffen, of New York. Mrs. Layng departed Thursday to pass several months visiting her son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. John O. Chiles, of Atlanta, Ga. This week-end the Stantons have as their guest Mrs. Edna Lee Wood, of New York.

Brig. Gen. James B. Gowen, (Ret.), and Mrs. Gowen who have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Prather for the past six months departed this week for New York where they will visit for a short time before going to Ft. Sill, Okla., to be the guests of their son-in-law and daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Hayden L. Bonferron and Lt. and Mrs. James M. Worthington.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
16 January 1940

Mrs. Doyen, widow of Col. Charles Doyen, USMC, and her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Comdr. Felix Johnson, left last week for Miami, Fla., to visit Mrs. Doyen's brother and sister-in-law Maj. and Mrs. Garland Fay.

Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, entertained on Sunday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Richardson Gibson, of New York, who is visiting Mrs. Bulmer, widow of Capt. Rosecoe C. Bulmer, USN, at Ogilvie Hall, Mrs. Bulmer's home in Annapolis. Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon Kelly have closed their home on Southgate Ave., and gone to Lake Worth, Fla., for about three months.

Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone left last Friday for Winter Haven, Fla., where they will stay for several weeks.

The boxing season opened on Saturday night with a victory for Navy over Cornell. The boxing which is a highlight of the social season as well as sports was followed by a concert in Mahan Hall by Efreim Zimbalist, the noted violinist. Later Mr. Zimbalist was guest of honor at a reception at the Officers' Club.

Dr. Fork K. Brown of St. John's College addressed the members of the Navy Women's Club and their friends at Carvel Hall yesterday afternoon. At the tea which followed, Mrs. R. F. Frelsen, Mrs. O. R. Goss, Mrs. W. A. Teasley and Mrs. W. N. Thomas presided. Assisting were, Mrs. Julian R. Hatcher, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Willis, Mrs. W. B. Christie, Mrs. F. J. Lathernan, Mrs. J. C. McCain, Mrs. G. W. Pressy, Mrs. Benjamin C. Custer, Mrs. P. W. Mothersill, Mrs. Gordon Underwood, Mrs. George L. Heath, Mrs. H. A. Fravel, and Mrs. H. E. Bernstein.

Miss Nancy Slayton, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Slayton returned last Saturday from the West Coast after a month's visit with her brother Lt. Morgan Slayton, USN, at Long Beach. Miss Slayton also visited Dr. and Mrs. Zumwalt in San Francisco for a week at New Year's.

Lt. and Mrs. Wallis J. Miller and their two children arrived by plane yesterday from Coronado to visit Mrs. Miller's mother and brother and sister-in-law, Mrs. E. M. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jackson, Jr., at their home on Franklin St.

Comdr. O. O. Kessling left last week for his new duty, command of the USS Chaumont. Mrs. Kessling and their two sons have taken an apartment here for the rest of the winter.

NORFOLK, VA.
18 January 1940

Mrs. William H. Pashley, wife of Captain Pashley in command of the USS Arkansas, entertained Tuesday last at a luncheon on board ship. Her guests included Mrs. Roy W. Ryden, Mrs. Jesse B. Helm, Mrs. Edward A. Eggersted, Mrs. Claude P. Brownley, Jr., Mrs. Edwin V. Caulfield, Mrs. William L. Priour, Jr. and Mrs. Doyle Driver.

Rear Adm. Many H. Simons, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has issued invitations for the laying of the keel of the newly constructed USS Alabama, on Thursday, 1 February at noon at the Yard. And also to a buffet luncheon following the ceremonies at the Officers Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis W. Jennings, Jr. and Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Johnston have issued invitations for a reception to be given Saturday 20 Jan. at the Officers Club in the Norfolk Navy Yard. Hours for calling are between five and seven o'clock.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John A. Hollowell were hosts Sunday evening at a dinner party at the Officers Club in the Naval Operating Base. The party was preceded by a cocktail party at their home in Claremont Avenue. The guests numbered sixteen.

The wardroom officers of the USS San Francisco, flagship of Rear Adm. Andrew C. Pickens, entertained Tuesday afternoon at a reception at the Officers Club, Naval Base, in honor of Admiral Pickens and his staff.

In the party were Capt. C. M. Yates, Comdr. and Mrs. F. M. Shumaker, Comdr. J. P. Compton, Lt. Comdr. Carroll L. Tyler, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Curley, Jr., Lt. Comdr. J. C. Hubbard, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Howard E. Orem.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. O. A. Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. R. A. Shotwell, Capt. C. J. McDonnell, USMC, Lt. Comdr. H. D. Batterson, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Waller, Lt. and Mrs. W. C. Ford, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Wilbourne, Lt. and Mrs. T. A. Torgerson, Lt. and Mrs. F. K. Upham, Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Garth, Lt. B. McCandless, Lt. E. C. Rider and Ensigns W. S. Stewart, W. H. S. Brady, E. S. Manow, Edward S. Gwathmey, R. T. Fahy, E. P. Guller, 3rd, C. H. Ramey and W. Miller.

The wardroom officers of the USS Arkansas entertained Tuesday night at a dinner on board ship. The dinner was preceded by a cocktail party at the Officers Club in the Naval Operating Base.

The guests included Capt. and Mrs. William H. Pashley, Comdr. and Mrs. Powell M. Rhen, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Reynolds, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter E. Zimmerman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John A. Hollowell, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Murdy, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. McFarland W. Wood, Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Gibbs, Lt. and Mrs. Harold Nielsen, Lt. and Mrs. Richard F. Kane, Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Miliken of New York, Misses Anne Rhea, Lavina Sargent, Lucy Neff, Dorothy Dudley, Jean Blossel, Lt. Curtis A. Myers, Lt. George L. Heap, Lt. Hugh Q. Murray, Lt. James Scott, 2nd, Lt. Edwin L. Kyte, Ens. E. T. B. Sullivan, Ens. Pardee W. Crouch, 2nd, Ens. L. T. Woodard, Ens. Philip H. Ashler, Ens. William N. Leonard and Lt. Merrill M. Day, 2nd.

The wardroom officers of the USS Tuscaloosa were host on Saturday night at a dinner given in the Officers Club in the Base, preceding the regular week-end dance. A cocktail party preceded the dinner when covers were laid for thirty guests. These included Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Redman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Hibbs, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Butterfield, Lt. and Mrs. Leon J. Barbol, Lt. and Mrs. Howard A. Yeager, Lt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Ascherfeld, Lt. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Jeansonne, and a number of junior officers and their friends.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
11 January, 1940

Civilians of Southern California played host last evening to Naval officers, their wives and daughters, also to a number of junior officers at the ninth annual Navy ball in Los Angeles, with Admiral James O. Richardson, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, the dinner guest of Robert Frank Gross, chairman of the ball committee, and Mrs. Gross. Mrs. Richardson was unable to attend owing to illness, but is reported to be convalescing.

Each of the civilian hosts entertained a coterie of service set guests, including the ranking admirals and their wives stationed in the Long Beach and San Diego areas. Cocktails preceded the reception at 8:30, which was followed by dinner and dancing in the ballroom. White flowers formed centerpieces for the many tables, where shining

silver menu programs marked places. The program covers were silver with a design of two battleships, and inside were names of the invited Navy guests, the civilian Navy Ball subscribers and of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Rear Adm. William L. Calhoun, new commander of the Battle Force, entertained at dinner Friday night aboard his flagship, USS Argonne, for a dozen long-time civilian friends of Long Beach. He was assisted by Mrs. Calhoun and the affair complimented Mrs. H. L. Harrison and her house guest, Miss Marjorie Franklin of Sydney, Australia, and New Guinea. Reminiscences of the days 25 years ago when the admiral was stationed here filled part of the time. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Calhoun are making their headquarters at the Huntington Hotel.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll have been entertaining at house guests Captain and Mrs. John B. Earle. The hosts arranged an at home for the guests Wednesday on the eve of their departure aboard the Matsushita for Honolulu, where Captain Earle is to take over command of Destroyer Squadron 2 and where the couple will be reunited with their daughter, Mrs. Royal R. Ingersoll (Helen Earle), and their son-in-law, Lt. Ingersoll, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ingersoll. Mrs. Bernhard H. Bieri, wife of Capt. Bieri, had a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Earle, inviting as guests the honoree's sister, Mrs. Arthur Diobert of Los Angeles, Miss Ingersoll, Sherwoode Tallinder, Henry Martin Jensen, Isaac Kidd, Philip Hammond, George J. McMillin and Scott McLaughlin.

Mrs. William S. Pye, wife of Vice Admiral Pye, commander of battleships, Battle Force, was the inspiration of a luncheon in Coast Club Friday given by Mrs. Henry Martin Jensen, wife of Capt. Jensen. Mrs. Pye came recently from Coronado and has established residence at 285 Argonne Avenue with the admiral and their son, Ens. John R. Pye, attached to USS Nashville.

Rear Adm. Forde Todd, commander of Cruiser Division 8, and Mrs. Todd were at home to officers of the Philadelphia and Savannah and their wives 3 January and were hosts at a similar affair Wednesday afternoon complimenting officers of the Brooklyn and Nashville and their ladies.

Capt. Marion C. Robertson, new skipper of the Chicago, was honored at a cocktail party given Wednesday afternoon by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. K. J. Christoph for 70 of the service set.

Mrs. J. W. Webb, wife of Col. Webb, U. S. Marine Corps was hostess at an informal luncheon Thursday in Coast Club.

SAN DIEGO-CORONADO, CALIF.
17 January 1940

Maj. Hayne D. Boyden, USMC, and Mrs. Boyden will leave Coronado about 20 Jan. for Washington, D. C. where the officer will take a two months course in preparation for his new duty as naval attaché in Havana, Cuba. Many parties have been given in their honor.

Comdr. Benjamin Soule Gantz, USN (SC), and Mrs. Gantz will sail 5 Feb. aboard the SS President Coolidge for the Orient where Comdr. Gantz will report for duty on the staff of Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart. The departing couple are being entertained extensively prior to their sailing.

Capt. Joseph E. McDonald, USN (SC), and Mrs. McDonald have arrived in Coronado from Washington, D. C. for a short stay prior to leaving on 1 April for Alameda, Calif., where Capt. McDonald has been ordered for duty.

Among the many ranking officers and their wives attending the annual Navy Ball in Los Angeles on 13 Jan. from San Diego and Coronado were Vice Adm. and Mrs. Charles Blakey, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph DeFrees, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William P. Upshur and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Henry Russell.

Arriving in San Pedro aboard the SS Matsushita from Samoa on 21 Jan. will be Lt. Adolph W. Gorsum, USN (DC) and Mrs. Gorsum. The young couple will visit friends and relatives in San Diego before leaving for Annapolis where the officer will go for new duty.

Lt. (jg) Richard H. Burns, USN, and Mrs. Burns are now occupying their home which has just been completed in Coronado. New arrivals in the service colony in Coronado are Lt. Robert G. Armstrong, USN, and Mrs. Armstrong.

Comdr. G. W. Allen, USN, and Mrs. Allen of Coronado announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Winifred, to Lt. William Edward Gise, USMC.

Lt. Gise, who is with the 2nd Marine Air

Group at North Island is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Gise of Hollywood, Calif. He is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles. The wedding will be an event of June.

Announcement is being made of the marriage of Miss Josephine Tisdale of San Diego, Calif., daughter of Mrs. Virginia Tisdale of Amarillo, Tex., to Comdr. John J. Bartholdi, USN, on Christmas day at Reno, Nev. The couple are at home to friends in San Diego at 3130 Browning Street.

Comdr. James C. Monfort, USN, and Mrs. Monfort are announcing the engagement of their niece, Barbara Ann Weber formerly of New York City, to Ens. Herman Kennedy Rock, USN.

Miss Weber, who makes her home in Coronado with Comdr. and Mrs. Monfort, is a graduate of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Misses Cynthia Steele and Jolie Wheeler, junior bridesmaids.

Mr. Claude Earl Greene will be best man and the ushers will be Lts. Douglas E. Williams and Frank C. Davis, USA.

Maj. Charles Elliott Lucas, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Lucas, announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Eda to Oliver Raymond Brashear on 6 Jan. 1940.

The marriage was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents at 2945 Magnolia Street in Berkeley, Calif., in the presence of relatives and a few close friends. Miss Ethel Lucas attended her sister, and Elliott J. Russell acted as best man. The wedding was followed by an informal reception. Mr. and Mrs. Brashear will be at home at 2400 Dwight Way, Berkeley, after 1 Feb.

Mrs. Brashear is a sister of Lt. Carlton C. Lucas, USN.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Hall, 270 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Virginia Smalley Hall, to Lt. John Brockway Rippere, Jr., Engineer Corps, USA. The ceremony took place Christmas Day at Ft. Belvoir, Va., in the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Richard R. Waugh and Mrs. Waugh. The couple are living at Ft. Belvoir.

The bride is a graduate of Milne High School, Albany and State College with the Class of 1939. She is a member of Kappa Delta Sorority.

Lieutenant Rippere is a graduate of the University of Alabama, Class of 1932, and completed a post graduate course in civil engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1939. He is a son of Dr. John Brockway Rippere and Mrs. Rippere of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

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Society News

(Continued from Page 460)

as are also Mrs. Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Morganthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will take guests.

Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General, and Mrs. Gullion, Col. and Mrs. Edwin C. McNeill, Col. and Mrs. Harry A. Auer and some eighty or more members of the Judge Advocate General's Department will gather tonight for a party at the Army and Navy Country Club.

Capt. Howard Ker, USA, and Mrs. Ker have just returned to their home near Alexandria, Va., after a visit in Charleston, S. C., where they were guests of Capt. I. S. K. Reeves, USN, father of Mrs. Ker. While there Mrs. Ker's sister, Miss Margaret Carleton Reeves, was introduced to society at a supper dance at the Officers' Club of the Charleston Navy Yard, and will later make her bow at the St. Cecilia Ball.

In the receiving line with Mrs. Ker and her sister were Mrs. George W. Van Hoose, wife of Major Van Hoose, USMC, and Mrs. William H. Allen, wife of the Commandant of the Yard.

The departure of the 1st Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, from Quantico for fleet landing exercises No. 6 in the Caribbean the first of this past week was the signal for the departure also of many of the wives of officers stationed there, who during the ten weeks' absence of their husbands will take the opportunity to visit their parents, other relatives and friends generally.

Brig. Gen. Holland M. Smith commands the 1st Brigade, Fleet Marine Force, and Mrs. Smith is leaving in a week or so for Coronado, Calif., to spend some time with her son Lt. (jg) Victor Smith and his wife.

Mrs. Martin S. Rahiser, wife of Captain Rahiser, USMC, their son, Donald, and Mrs. Jack Warner, wife of 2nd Lt. Warner, left Quantico Monday to drive to the West Coast. Mrs. Rahiser will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Forrester in San Francisco, and Mrs. Warner will be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Budzien in Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. William M. Hudson has also left Quantico for the West Coast, where at San Diego she will spend some time with her parents, Capt. E. L. Russell, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. William R. Colman has gone to Pensacola to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lamarr, and will stay till March.

Mrs. James L. Beam, wife of Lieutenant Beam, has also left for her parents' home in Springfield, Ill., and she and her son, James, will be with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whitaker till the Spring.

A departure that is not a temporary assignment to duty however, is that of Comdr. Charles R. Tatum, MC, USN, who has been head surgeon attached to the Quantico post for some years, and has now been ordered to report to the USS Wharton for duty.

They left for Norfolk the first of the week, but prior to their going they were entertained at a farewell dinner by Capt. John Beverly Pollock, MC, USN, and Mrs. Pollock, whose other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. John R. White, Comdr. Joseph L. S. Schwartz, who relieves Commander Tatum, and Mrs. Schwartz, also Comdr. and Mrs. Hubert J. Lehman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ray W. Hayworth.

Lt. John A. Butler who has been on duty with the Fleet Marine Force in Quantico has been ordered to Trujillo City, Dominican Republic, where he will be Naval Attache at the U. S. Legation. He and Mrs. Butler and their two children are leaving this week-end for New Orleans to visit relatives. Lieutenant Butler will proceed almost immediately to his new post but Mrs. Butler will remain in this country for a month or so

and will be with her mother in Miami; afterwards she contemplates flying to Trujillo City to join Lieutenant Butler.

Mrs. Emile P. Moses, Mrs. Curtis T. Beecher, Mrs. Arthur D. Chalambe and Mrs. Eugene H. Pierce were some of the officers' wives from Quantico who drove up to Washington to attend the luncheon given the other day by Mrs. John C. Winn, who with Lt. Comdr. Winn, was at Quantico for several months last year, while he was on duty there, and made many friends.

Comdr. and Mrs. Louis Dreler and Comdr. and Mrs. Paul F. Lee entertained a group of friends Sunday last between five and seven at the Army and Navy Country Club in Virginia.

Taking turns in presiding at the prettily appointed tea table were Mrs. Alexander H. van Keuren, wife of Rear Adm. van Keuren; Mrs. Samuel M. Robinson, wife of Rear Admiral Robinson; Mrs. Ivan E. Bass, wife of Rear Admiral Bass; Mrs. Henry Grady, Mrs. Palmer H. Dunbar, Jr., Mrs. Edmund D. Ahny, Mrs. Harry Burris, Mrs. Logan McKee, Mrs. Horace C. Robinson, Mrs. Hyman G. Rickover, Mrs. John O'Shea, Jr., and others.

Mr. Alan Puryear, son of Col. Bennett Puryear, jr., MC, USA, and Mrs. Puryear, was host to a party of young friends at the twilight hours at the quarters of his parents at Quantico, the other afternoon.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leon Ryder have been spending a month in Florida and at Langley Field, where they visited Mrs. Ryder's sister, Mrs. Philip Whitney, and Captain Whitney. They have now gone to Aberdeen, Md., to spend some time with their daughter, and her husband, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Register.

The December and January meetings of the Oceanport Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were unusually interesting.

For the December meeting the Chapter made a pilgrimage to Christ Church in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. This church, one of the oldest in the United States, was used as barracks for American soldiers during the Revolution. The original church was built between 1706-1714 and the present building in 1769. The Reverend Mr. Carrol Matthews Burck, Rector of the church acted as guide and showed the famous Vinegar Bible, the silver communion service given by Queen Anne in 1708, and many books and documents of great historic interest.

Following the meeting the ladies returned to Fort Monmouth to tea at the quarters of Mrs. M. E. Gillette.

In place of the regularly scheduled January meeting the Chapter attended the Fifth Anniversary of the Shrewsbury Town Chapter. This was a luncheon held on 12 Jan. at the Molly Pitcher Hotel in Red Bank with Mrs. Henry M. Robert for President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as guest of honor and principal speaker.

This was a most inspiring meeting and the Oceanport Chapter appreciated the privilege of being present with the other Chapters of Monmouth County to hear Mrs. Robert.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel D. Tompkins of Atlanta, Ga., Maj. and Mrs. D. E. Washburn of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., and Lt. Comdr. O. S. Kurtz, 4601 Bayard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., are in Washington and are at the Martinique.

Col. Warren W. Whiteside, USA-Ret., who recently retired as commanding officer of the Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., has established his residence at Front Royal, near the Depot which he helped establish and to the development of which he has contributed so much.

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The War on Land

Enlivening this week's report from the European front were repetitions of the reports that Germany was to make a drive through Belgium or the Netherlands, followed within a few days by dispatches that the situation had "quieted" and that the precautionary measures taken by the neutrals had been relaxed.

How much of these alarms are due to the propaganda activities of each side is difficult to estimate, but there seems to be little doubt but that they are used by both sides. The Germans promptly, through their semi-official press, refused to "dignify the reports by an official denial," but added that Berlin regards the Netherlands and Belgium military measures as a Franco-British attempt to "provoke Germany." It was charged in the German press that the alarm was started by information supplied to the neutrals by the allied authorities. The semi-official Dienst aus Deutschland commented that "This alleged solicitous information regarding the menace to Netherland and Belgium neutrality finds no confirmation in Berlin."

On the other hand, British and other sources claim that the alarms are the natural result of the Hitler system of a "war of nerves," that he is continually starting alarms with a view to keeping every nation in a state of "jitters" to the end that they will be worn down by nervous exhaustion by the time Germany gets ready to make a genuine military offensive.

In Finland, the war continued despite the additional handicap of terrifically cold weather. While hampering operations on the ground the low temperature was accompanied by clearer weather than usual and permitted more than the usual amount of aerial activity. Russia, it was reported, was able to conduct greater mass attacks than ever before, Helsinki sources stating that attacks were made in as large as 300-plane formations.

Despite earlier reports that the Russians were bringing artillery reinforcements up the Karelian Isthmus to reinforce their drive toward Helsinki there seems to be no more evidence along that line. Last week dispatches told of some artillery being brought up, but this week there were no further reports. Observers are almost unanimous in the belief that the Russians can make little progress without the use of much more artillery than they have thus far employed. They feel that the Soviets must be having some trouble with their artillery or anticipate difficulty with their supply trains.

The War at Sea

Some mystery attaches to the means by which the Germans sank the three British submarines, Seahorse, Undine, and Starfish, this week. The British Admiralty merely announced that the vessels had been engaged in "particularly hazardous service" and they "must now be regarded as having been lost." The German announcement, on the other hand, stated that the Starfish and Undine had been sunk by "German defensive measures" in Helgoland Bight.

It was confirmed in London that they had headed toward the German base at Helgoland, where the approaches are closely guarded by large areas of German mines. General belief seems to be that they struck mines and were lost but it was true it is hardly likely that the Germans would have been able to identify the two that they named in their announcement.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, in his report to the House of Commons, referred to the German report that survivors of the British submarines had been picked up by the Germans "but as yet," he said, "I have no information as to the possible survivors." It would hardly seem possible for survivors to have been picked up had the submarines struck mines. All three of the subs were small, designed for coastal patrol work, the Starfish and the Seahorse being of 640 tons surface displacement and the Undine even smaller. They are the first British submarines lost by enemy action, the Oxley having been lost early in the war by accidental explosion.

Meanwhile, German destruction of British trawlers continued with three more being reported lost, and also it was reported that the German airplanes had attacked a lightship and a tender carrying men on lightship relief, with two being killed and thirty-two wounded by machine gun bullets.

The French Navy, according to one of the few communiques issued from that source, has been operating in unison with the British Navy. Ten enemy submarines have been sunk, the French Navy reports, troops and provisions safely escorted into France, and hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies destined for Germany seized without the loss of a single French war vessel by enemy action.

Naval losses of the warring powers to date with cause of loss or damage are as follows:

BRITISH	
Lost	
Courageous, carrier	torp. by sub.
Royal Oak, battleship	torp. by sub.
Rawalpindi, armed liner	shelled
Oxley, submarine	shelled
Blanche, destroyer	shelled
Gypsy, destroyer	struck mine
Duchess, destroyer	collision
Mustif, minesweeper	struck mine
Arconite, minesweeper	?
Northern Rover, trawler	?
Washington, trawler	struck mine
Wm. Hallett, minesweeper	struck mine
James Ludford, trawler	?
Ray of Hope, minesweeper	struck mine
Loch Doon, trawler	?
Kingston Cornelian, trawler	collision
Seahorse, submarine	enemy action
Undine, submarine	enemy action
Starfish, submarine	enemy action

Damaged	
A Queen Elizabeth class BB*	torpedoed
Republie, battle cruiser	bombed by plane
Ark Royal, carrier	bombed by plane
Iron Duke, battleship	bombed by plane
Exeter, heavy cruiser*	shelled by Spec
Ajax, light cruiser	shelled by Spec
Achilles, light cruiser	shelled by Spec
Belfast, light cruiser*	torpedoed
Southampton, light cruiser	bombed by plane
Edinburgh, light cruiser	bombed by plane
Jersey, destroyer*	torp. by sub.
Mohawk, destroyer	bombed by plane
Kiltiwake, patrol vessel*	bombed
Two unidentified submarines and an unidentified Canadian destroyer have also been damaged.	

(*Believed seriously damaged.)

FRANCE	
Lost	
Pluton, minelaying cruiser	explosion
GERMANY	
Lost	
Ad. Graf Spee, heavy cruiser	scuttled
Este, patrol boat	?
Unidentified patrol boat	?
15-35 submarines	various
Damaged	
Lt. Cruiser of Koenigsberg cl.	torp. by sub.
Lt. Cruiser, Leipzig or	
Koenigsberg class	torp. by sub.
Hvy. Cruiser, Bluecher class	torp. by sub.
Possibly some submarines	

POLAND
All ships of the small Polish Navy, except three destroyers, the Blyskawien, Grom and Burza, and two submarines, the Orzel and Wilk, which are now serving with the British Main Fleet, are believed to have been sunk or captured by the Germans in the first days of the war. Probable losses include one destroyer, three submarines, one minelayer, two gunboats, one torpedo boat, totaling 7,820 tons, and about seventy-one small miscellaneous craft, including minesweepers, tugs, river monitors, gunboats, river motor boats and a training ship.

The War in the Air

Activities in the air were characterized this week by an intensification of Russia's bombardment of Finnish towns and lines of communications and by a continuation of the aerial reconnaissance by both the British and German air forces.

It was announced in Berlin that German scouting planes have been spending a great deal of time lately over the English and Scottish coasts and the northern portion of the North Sea, with the result that they have completed "information regarding the coastal region from the mouth of the Thames to the Shetland Islands."

Likewise, Prime Minister Chamberlain, in his address to the House of Commons on 16 Jan., reported that reconnaissance has been regularly maintained "deep into German territory." This long distance reconnaissance, he said, has now

(Continued on Next Page)

National Sojourners Meet

A military and naval establishment second to none is the only insurance against war," Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt declared 13 Jan. at the annual banquet and installation of officers of the Washington Chapter No. 3, National Sojourners. The banquet followed the semi-annual meeting in Washington of the National Officers and executive committee of the National Sojourners. Like dinners were held in many other cities, where Administrator McNutt's speech was received by radio.

Mr. McNutt declared: "America is preparing for any eventuality. The events of the last 10 years have convinced even the most sanguine idealists that in the world today a military and naval establishment second to none is the only insurance against war."

Rear Adm. William R. Furlong, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, USN, who was installed as president of the Washington Chapter along with the other officers, acted as toastmaster. Lt. Col. Alfred C. Oliver, national chaplain, and Capt. Robert D. Workman, chief of chaplains, USN, offered the invocation and benediction, respectively.

Flags of the four services, with color guards, were presented in a brief ceremony, and three men portraying the "Spirit of '76" played life and drums. Comdr. Homer N. Wallin gave a toast to the flag.

Other officers in the chapter installed in a ceremony conducted by Capt. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., national vice president, were Brig. Gen. Ernest D. Scott, Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Maj. Harold E. Rosenbaum, Comdr. Charles D. Cowie, Dr. Maurice A. Roe and Capt. Cecil I. McKeenolds, all vice presidents; Maj. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., secretary; Maj. Arthur J. Perry, treasurer; Lt. Col. Walter B. Zimmerman, chaplain; Capt. Paul E. Cromelin, judge advocate; Col. Joseph M. Heller, surgeon; Brig. Gen. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., historian; Capt. Paul M. Filmer, marshal, and Lt. F. I. Burnham, sentinel.

Nat. Guard and Reserve Students

The Sixth Corps Area Command and Staff School for National Guard and Organized Reserve officers started 15 Jan. and will continue through 27 Jan. at the 122nd Field Artillery Armory, Chicago, Ill., according to an announcement by Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commanding the 2nd Army and the Sixth Corps Area.

The Director is Col. Paul J. McDonnell, Inf., on duty with the Illinois National Guard. Other instructors are Maj. Jerome J. Waters, Jr., FA, on duty with the Illinois National Guard; Maj. Otto R. Stillinger, Cav., on duty with the Michigan National Guard; Maj. Joseph V. Coughlin, Inf., on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard; and Maj. John W. O'Daniel, Inf., on duty with the Organized Reserves in the Illinois Military Area.

Reserve Officers attending—Lt. Col. John Brown Cuno, Engr.-Res., Lt. Col. Benjamin Getzoff, Inf.-Res., Lt. Col. Frederick Hamilton Chetlain, Air-Res., Lt. Col. Henry Curry Campbell, Inf.-Res., Maj. Russell Boyd Horner, CA-Res., Maj. Gerald William O'Boyle, Inf.-Res., Maj. Arthur Raymond Klein, Inf.-Res., Maj. Lynn Francis Daly, Inf.-Res., Maj. Everett Lewis Young, Cav.-Res., Maj. Herbert Lewis Kumpfer, Air-Res., Maj. William Edwin Carpenter, Inf.-Res., Maj. Louis Frank William Stuebe, FA-Res., Maj. Joseph Claron Grubb, FA-Res., Maj. Clyde Emerson Dougherty, Engr.-Res., Maj. Robert Julius Rowse, CA-Res., Maj. John Charles Rappaport, Inf.-Res., Capt. Steven Stanley Corwin, Inf.-Res., Capt. Benjamin Francis Stahl, Jr., Cav.-Res., Capt. Cornelius Francis Enright, FA-Res., and Capt. Ralph John Kraut, Inf.-Res.

National Guard officers attending—Lt. Col. John A. Prosser, 33rd Div., Lt. Col. Richard Smykal, 168th QM. Regt., Maj. John L. Anderson, 122nd FA, Maj. Peter A. Christensen, 129th Inf., Maj. George W. McClure, 123rd FA, Maj. Cyril L. Wolfhope, 65th Inf. Brig., Capt. Henry W. Butler, 130th Inf., Capt. Herbert W. Warnwright, 33rd Tank Co., Capt. Harry C. Fisher, 124th FA, Capt. Edwin C. Ward, 65th Inf. Brig., Lt. Col. George L. Olson, 126th Inf., Maj. John I. Crosshaw, Inf., 104th MA, Lewis J. Donovan, 126th Inf., Maj. Ralph A. Loveland, 107th Eng., Maj. John J. Osterlander, Special Troops, 32nd Div., Col. Forest H. Himes, 127th Inf., Col. William A. Holden, 128th Inf., Lt. Col. Waldemar F.

Bredtster, 121st FA, Maj. Kellogg W. Harkins, 53rd Cav. Brig., and Capt. Walter F. Cholski, FA.

The War in the Air

(Continued from Preceding Page)

been extended to include East Germany, Austria and Bohemia. This latter is corroborated to some extent by reports from West Germany that British planes have been flying over "at very high altitudes."

Thus, information and security of both sides are apparently being well served by their air elements. Chamberlain went on to point out that security patrols have been maintained over German seaplane bases, even through the darkest nights, when weather conditions permitted. Every week, he said, considerable bomber forces have swept Helgoland Bight and the approaches to the Baltic in search of such units of the German fleet as might put to sea.

The Russians are reputed to be basing most of their Finnish air operations from Estonian bases. Profiting by their experience in Spain the Russian pilots have made good use of the "silent approach" so often employed by the Italians under Franco, wherein they approach their target from extreme altitudes, turn off their engines while miles away and glide over, thus giving the defenders as little forewarning as possible. Soviet forces also have been using the parachute method of landing machine guns and troops. However, they soon learned that this could succeed only in areas distant from Finnish troops, for in early attempts the defenders shot the Russians as they drifted helplessly to the ground.

Because the Russians are reputed to have at least 5,000 first line airplanes, while the Finns started with less than 300, there would seem to be little doubt of Russian ability to attain air supremacy in spite of the help being given little Finland by other nations. Nevertheless, the Finns have been giving an excellent account of themselves in the air. Some of the Finnish aviators obtained their training in England and many of their planes were procured from England before the war started. Among the planes used by the Finns are the Fokker D 21, Gloster Gladiator fighters, and Bristol Blenheims.

A new, though not unexpected, use of aircraft has been that of mine laying by the Germans. It is said that they have been employing for this purpose the Blohm and Voss Ha 139 four-motor seaplanes built before the war for use in Germany's projected trans-Atlantic air service. Mine laying also has been done by the Heinkel 115 two motor seaplanes. It is supposed that these mine laying planes have been operating from Borkum, the most westerly German Island in the East Frisian group, which island lies only eight or ten miles off the coast of Netherlands. Strangely, when the British decided to raid Borkum it was the Fighter Command, probably flying Bristol Blenheims, instead of the Bomber Command, which undertook the mission. The Fighter Command, usually reserved for home defense, flew twelve planes 250 miles to make the attack. It was claimed that a number of defense machine guns were disabled, some planes were bombed on the ground, and that one British plane flew so low it went through a passage under the mole which provides a sheltered anchorage for the few destroyers basing there, though what this latter stunt was supposed to accomplish was not stated. While it was claimed that the Borkum raid crippled the mine laying activities for a few weeks, there was some suppressed criticism over the failure to wipe out the "nest." However, had the high command hoped to demolish the station it is likely the mission would have been given to the Bomber Command rather than to the Fighter Command.

OBITUARIES

The death of Mrs. Mary E. Robinson Blain occurred on 16 Dec. 1939 at her home in Mercer, Pa., after an illness of four months. Mrs. Blain was the widow

of Lt. Col. Wilber A. Blain of the class of 1904 at West Point. Surviving her are a daughter, Mary Eleanor Blain of Mercer, and a son, Wilber A. Blain, Jr., of Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Catherine May Crusan, wife of Clyde Boyd Crusan, formerly Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, USA, died 12 Jan. of cardiac complications at her home, 248 Wyncote Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

Mrs. Crusan was the daughter of the

late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jordan of Leavenworth, Kans. Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Roy B. Davis of Germantown, Pa.; a son, Frank, of Richmond, Va.; a brother, Frank Jordan, and a sister, Mrs. Gertrude J. Roberts. Burial in the Arlington National Cemetery.

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

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Born

BLANCHARD—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 8 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert M. Blanchard, Jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Ann Keller; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Keller, USA-Ret., and of Mrs. Robert M. Blanchard.

BLICK—Born at Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., 6 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Charles A. Blick, (SC), USN, a son, VanWitt Charles.

COCHRAN—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 7 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Loris R. Cochran, Inf., USA, a son, Thomas Steven, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cochran, and of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin.

ESTES—Born at Bogota, Colombia, S. A., 17 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Henson F. Estes, a son; grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Estes, USA-Ret.

KOCH—Born at Family Hospital, Coco Solo, C. Z., 3 Jan. 1940, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. George P. Koch, USN, a son, James Peter Koch.

MAGRUDER—Born at Baltimore, Md., 13 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Marshall Magruder, a son, Marshall Magruder II; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, QMC-USA.

MELFOLDER—Born at Memorial Hospital, Bartlesville, Okla., 5 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Melfolder, a son, John Baker; grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Josiah B. Henneberger, MC, USA.

PIRAM—Born at Pensacola Hospital, Fla., 21 Dec. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Piram, CAC, USA, a son, Joseph Albert Piram, II.

TOMPKINS—Born at Newport News, Va., 8 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Tompkins, Jr., a son, John Thomas Tompkins, 3d; grandson of Mrs. John T. Tompkins and the late Captain Tompkins, USN.

WARD—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 4 Jan. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Nathaniel Plummer Ward, III, Inf., USA, a daughter, Charley Rose.

WATSON—Born at San Antonio, Texas, 2 Jan. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. George Marvin Watson, a son, George Marvin Watson, Jr.; grandson of Maj. and Mrs. William H. Waugh, USA-Ret., and nephew of 1st Lt. William H. Waugh, Jr., CAC, USA.

Married

BALSTRA-REEVES—Married at Quincy, Mass., 30 Dec. 1939, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Reeves, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John W. Reeves, Jr., USN, to Mr. Adrain Balstra.

BERRY-SMITH—Married at Arlington, Va., 13 Jan. 1940, Miss Dorothy Egerton Smith, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith, USA, to Mr. Rolland Hamilton Berry.

BRASHEAR-LUCAS—Married in Berkeley, Calif., 6 Jan. 1940, Miss Elizabeth Eda Lucas, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Lucas, USA-Ret., to Mr. Oliver Raymond Brashear.

GREENE-DRAKE—Married at Langley Field, Va., 20 Jan. 1940, Miss Jane Drake, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Drake, QMC, USA, to 2nd Lt. George Benjamin Greene, Jr., AC, USA.

LUEBERMAN-NEATE—Married in Post Chapel, Ft. Knox, Ky., 15 Jan. 1940, Miss Jean Neate, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Nathan M. Neate, VC, USA, to Capt. Bernard F. Lueberman, FA, USA.

MARTIN-BRESCHINI—Married in chapel at Naval Operating Base, San Jose, Calif., 3 Jan. 1940, Miss Eleanor Evelyn Breschini to Eus. Franklin J. Martin, USN.

PAVIL-BARTON—Married in Christ Church by the Sea, Colon, Republic of Panama, 17 Jan. 1940, Miss Nancy Barton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Harold Arthur Barton, AC, USA, to 2nd Lt. John Joseph Pavik, CAC, USA.

RIPPERS-HALL—Married at Ft. Belvoir, Va., 25 Dec. 1939, Miss Virginia Smalley Hall,

to 2nd Lt. John Brockway Rippers, Jr., CE, USA.

ROBINSON-TWOHY—Married in Cristobal, C. Z., 4 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Gertrude Jackson Twohy to Eus. William Sauer Robinson, USN1.

ROOT-ALLYN—Married at St. Maries, Idaho, 6 Jan. 1940, Miss Virginia Idella Allyn, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lester Allyn, Inf., USA, to Mr. Bruce Root.

Died

BLAIN—Died in Mercer, Pa., 16 Dec. 1939, Mrs. Wilber A. Blain, widow of Lt. Col. Wilber A. Blain, USA.

BLATT—Died at Mercer, Pa., 7 Jan. 1940, Leola L. Blatt, mother of 1st Lt. Richard C. Blatt, Inf., USA.

BOSTWICK—Died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Jan. 1940, Rear Adm. Lucius Allyn Bostwick, USN-Ret.

BUCHANAN—Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 12 Jan. 1940, Capt. Allen Buchanan, USN-Ret.

CARSON—Died in Topeka, Kan., 14 Jan. 1940, Matilda Brens Carson, mother of Maj. Marion Carson, Cav., USA.

CRUSAN—Died at Jenkintown, Pa., 12 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Clyde Boyd Crusan, wife of Clyde Boyd Crusan, formerly Col., QMC, USA.

GRAHAM—Died at San Diego, Calif., 5 Jan. 1940, Lt. Comdr. William J. Graham, USN-Ret.

KANE—Died in Birmingham, Ala., 12 Jan. 1940, Capt. Francis Kane, USMC-Ret.

KENNEDY—Died at La Jolla, Calif., 17 Jan. 1940, Col. William Henry Kennedy, USA-Ret.

KING—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 15 Jan. 1940, Chf. Hsbn. Louis King, USN.

KIRBY—Died off Atlantic Coast as result of crash, 16 Jan. 1940, Eus. Malcolm C. Kirby, USNR.

LOWE—Died at San Diego, Calif., 26 Dec. 1939, Mrs. Anna Shaw Lowe, mother of Mrs. John Keith Bales, wife of Lt. Col. J. K. Bales, FA, USA.

MILLER—Died at Washington, D. C., 14 Jan. 1940, Miss Rebecca Emstis Miller, daughter of Gen. Marcus P. Miller, USA; sister of Capt. Marcus Lyon Miller, USN-Ret., and of Col. Lawrence Sprague Miller, USA-Ret.

MONROE—Died at Richmond, Va., 14 Jan. 1940, Col. William Harrison Monroe, USA-Ret., father of Mrs. Jonathan Hunt, wife of Capt. Jonathan Hunt, USA-Ret., of Mrs. John Vogler Tower, wife of Capt. John V. Tower, SC, USA, and of Mrs. Herbert George Sparrow, wife of 1st Lt. H. G. Sparrow, FA, USA.

PIERCE—Died at New York, N. Y., 17 Jan. 1940, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, USA-Ret.

POLLARD—Died at Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1939, Mrs. Pollard, wife of Mr. Willard A. Pollard; mother of Philip G. Pollard, and of Comdr. Willard A. Pollard, Jr., (CEC), USN.

SCOTT—Died at St. Louis, Mo., 11 Dec. 1939, Mr. Robert F. Scott, husband of Mrs. Martha Ross Scott; father of Col. William Ross Scott, Inf., USA, Mr. Robert F. Scott, Jr., Capt. Norman Scott, USN, and Mr. Holman Scott.

SITTER—Died at Oshkosh, Wis., 3 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Pauline R. Sitter, mother of Capt. Stephen C. Sitter, MC, USA.

STONE—Died as result of accident, Pensacola, Fla., 11 Jan. 1940, Aviation Cadet John L. Stone, USNR.

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Army Promotion Comments

Additional comments on cards returned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S surveys on the age-in-grade plans follow:

1st Lt., JAGD—"Emphasis should be placed on eliminating over-age officers in grades where greater physical activity is required."

Maj., CAC—"More rigid physical examinations and selection out of inefficient officers should help some."

1st Lt., Inf. — "All Colonels age 60 should be retired."

1st Lt., FA—"Appointments to West Point be taken away from Senators and Congressmen and be made solely by competitive (physical as well as mental) tests."

Maj., QMC—"Star surplus-in-grade officers and retain them until 64. Even promote the younger officers over them."

Maj., Cav.—"The above plan is an excellent one, in the best interests of the Army as well as the individuals concerned."

Col., CWS—"Plan should be amended to retire colonels at 64—The always-contemplated age in grade!"

Maj., AC—"After 20 years perhaps 10 more would make little difference."

Maj., FD—"Leave no discretion to the W. D. in any bill passed. Retire 600 or 700 now 'waived' annually."

2nd Lt., CE—"If minority plan is selected starred officers should be removed from promotion list."

Maj., OD—"A voluntary feature should be included in any plan adopted."

Maj., SC—"I believe in the sanctity of contract even though it seems to have been outmoded."

Maj., Inf.—"All Brig. Generals not selected up to retire at 60, likewise, all colonels not selected up to retire at 60. No use of either hanging on until the bitter end."

Maj., FA—"My plan; given very briefly: is as follows: one-half of the promotions in any year in the Field Grades be by selection, requiring about five years service in each grade. The rest by seniority."

Maj., GSC—"I believe in promotion by selection; promote the fit, eliminate the unfit, and retire the mediocre."

1st Lt., OD—"Any form of forced attrition should be effective in the senior grades only and not on the junior grades from which the new blood of the army originates."

Capt., SC—"Do anything to stop the constant turmoil of every few years on change of promotion list, etc., etc., etc."

Col., FA—"Instead of retiring officers at 64, or other age, provided they are active; transfer them to the Reserve list, with mobilization assignments."

Maj., Inf.—"Compulsory retirement at age 60 for all who have completed 30 years service. For others, compulsory retirement after completion of 30 years service but in no case later than age 62."

Maj., QMC—"1. Some action highly desirable. 2. Consider interest of Service first. 3. Don't forget interest of officers affected."

Capt., AC—"More retirements on physical disability; i.e., make physical standards much higher and more difficult."

Maj., CAC—"I believe the vitalization principle is sound. Hence forced retirement must come. Adequate compensation should be assured. I believe option as to date of retirement is fairest—then each can adjust himself according to his obligations."

Maj., OD—"Eliminate inefficient officers in addition to age in grade."

1st Lt., CE—"At reasonable time after becoming starred—say 5 years."

Maj., CE—"Retire colonels who have been passed over for promotion."

Capt., Inf.—"The same system as Dental Corps has—Regular Promotion!"

Capt., Cav.—"Enforce physical and efficiency requirements. Selection up too dangerous."

Maj., AC—"Vigorous use of present laws with respect to physical retirements and voluntary retirement after 30 years' service."

Revised Text of War Department's Age-in-Grade Bill

FOLLOWING is the text of the revised Woodring Age-in-Grade bill. Because reference is often made to the line and page numbers during hearings and in official reports, it is herewith presented in that official form. It is suggested that this be retained for future reference.

76TH CONGRESS—3d Session
H. R. 7899

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 12, 1940

Mr. May introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

A BILL

To promote the efficiency of the national defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of July 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 505), entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of national defense", is hereby amended as follows:

Section 2 of the said Act of July 31, 1935, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That from and after the effective date of this Act the number of promotion-list officers of field grade shall not in time of peace exceed a total of four thousand seven hundred and one, including not to exceed seven hundred and five

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colonels, one thousand and fifty-eight lieutenant colonels, and two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight majors, until such time as the number four thousand seven hundred and one equals 34 per centum of the aggregate number of promotion-list officers for whom pay is provided in the then current annual appropriation Act, at which time the number of promotion-list officers in the grade of colonel shall be 5 per centum, the number of such officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel shall be 9 per centum, and the number of such officers in the grade of major shall be 29 per centum of the aggregate number of promotion-list officers for whom pay is provided in the then current annual appropriation Act; thereafter the number authorized from year to year in each grade shall be determined in similar manner from each succeeding appropriation Act: *Provided*, That in making any computation under the provisions of this section whenever a final fraction of one-half or more occurs in the number of officers involved in any such computation the next higher whole number of officers shall be regarded as the authorized or required number thereof: *Provided further*, That no reduction in the number of officers authorized for any grade, resulting from the operation of this Act, shall necessitate the discharge of any officers at any time, or deprive any officer of the commission which he may at any time hold; but officers actually in any grade rendered

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surplus by such reduction shall be carried as extra number in such grade until separated from such grade otherwise than as a result of such reduction, or retired, or until they cease to be surplus in such grade."

Sec. 2. A new section is inserted immediately after section 5 of the said Act of July 31, 1935, to read as follows:

"Sec. 5a. That if during any fiscal year separations from the promotion list of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts by the terminations of active service of officers on the promotion list of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts and by promotions to general officers of the line do not reach 4.35 per centum of the average number of officers on that list during the fiscal year, except as hereinafter provided, the President shall, as soon after the end of the fiscal year as practicable, order the retirement from active service of such an additional number of promotion-list officers as will bring the number of terminations for that fiscal year to 4.35 per centum or as near thereto as may be obtained by the retirement in order of age of promotion-list officers from sixty-three to fifty years of age: *Provided*, That no officers in the grade of colonel less than sixty years of age, in the grade of lieutenant colonel less than fifty-eight years of age, in the grade of major less than fifty-five years of age, and in grades below that of major less than fifty years of age, shall be retired under the provisions of this section: *Provided further*,

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1. That in any one year in which retirements under the provisions of this section include all promotion-list officers sixty-two years of age, the President shall order the retirement in order of age of such number of brigadier generals of the line sixty-two years of age or over as may be necessary in attaining the 4.35 per centum attrition for the fiscal year in question; *Provided further*, That separations from

the active list among those officers scheduled to retire after July 1 by reason of the application of this section to the fiscal year last preceding shall not be counted as separations pertaining to the fiscal year in which the separation becomes effective but shall pertain solely to the fiscal year last preceding: *Provided further*, That every officer retired from active service under the provisions of this section shall receive retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of his active duty pay at the time of retirement and any officer so retired who shall not have completed twenty-three years of service for pay purposes at the time of retirement shall be granted retirement pay computed at the rate provided for officers who have completed twenty-three years of service: *Provided further*, That every officer below the grade of colonel retired from active service under this section or heretofore or hereafter retired under existing laws, who served in the military or naval forces of the United States prior to November 12, 1918, shall be advanced upon the retired

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list one grade above that held by him at time of retirement, unless previously advanced under the provisions of existing law, and such advancement shall not entitle the officer to increased retirement pay by reason thereof, but nothing contained in this proviso shall be deemed to nullify the provisions of existing laws which grant retirement at increased rank and pay under certain circumstances: *Provided further*, That all officers retired under the provisions of this section shall be placed on the unlimited retired list: *Provided further*, That no officer holding temporary rank as a general officer shall be retired under the provisions of this Act while holding such temporary rank: *Provided further*, That any captain who is selected for retirement under the provisions of this section shall be given the option of retirement under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 505), with the rank and retired pay of a major of the same length of service: *Provided further*, That in making any computations under the provisions of this section, whenever a fraction occurs in the number of officers involved in such computation, the fraction shall be disregarded: *Provided further*, That in any fiscal year when the separations from the promotion list herebefore referred to exceed the said 4.35 per centum, the excess shall be credited to the next fiscal year and applied in determining the per centum of separations for that year: *And provided further*, That in

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administering the provisions of this section the determination of the specific officers to be retired shall depend upon the grade and age of each on June 30 of the fiscal year last preceding, except that in the case of an officer of the Air Corps holding a temporary grade, the determination shall depend upon his temporary grade and age on June 30 of the fiscal year last preceding. Any officer less than fifty-eight years of age who is scheduled for retirement under the provisions of this section may, prior to such retirement, elect to be carried as surplus in grade until he reaches the age of fifty-eight years when he shall be retired under the provisions of this section, and an officer so carried as surplus in grade shall be started on the promotion list and shall be entitled to promotion, pay and allowances now provided for officers of the active list but shall not in time of peace be assigned to actual command of troops; at any time prior to reaching age fifty-eight an officer carried surplus in grade may upon his written application be retired under the provisions of this section; officers carried surplus in grade under the provisions of this section shall be additional to the members in their respective grades otherwise authorized by law, and the authorized commissioned strength of the Army is hereby increased by the number of officers thus carried surplus. The determination by the President that an officer is to be retired under the provisions of this section shall, except

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as to officers carried surplus in grade as herebefore provided, on and after June 30, 1941, operate to remove such officer from the promotion list pending his separation from the active list, but such removal shall not create a vacancy in the promotion list until such officer is actually retired or otherwise separated from the active list. This section shall be effective upon date of enactment and shall be applied initially to the fiscal year 1940: *Provided further*, That the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be exempted from the application of this section until July 1, 1954. All laws and parts of laws, insofar as they are inconsistent with or in conflict with any of the provisions hereof, are hereby amended or repealed."

Sec. 3. Section 6 of the said Act of July 31, 1935, is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the word "Act" in line 1, a comma, followed by the expression "except as provided in section 5a above."

Superintendent's Exams

Examinations to establish an eligible list of Superintendents of National Cemeteries will be held on 15 March 1940, at stations throughout the Corps Areas. Officers and enlisted men of the Army who are on the Retired List for disability or after thirty years service, and those who have been honorably discharged from the service and who have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty, are eligible under the law to compete in this examination.

Applicants must be under 55 years of age. Those desiring to compete in the examination should communicate at once with The Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D. C., to secure the necessary application blanks.

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Maj., FA—"Who said it was devalitized? Retirement at age of 64 years has been found by experience to be excellent. Don't change it. With 'surplus in grade,' there is no need for changing the retirement age from 64 years. Many officers have insurance programs covering that period."

Maj., SC—"Voluntary retirement at three-quarters pay to be made available to all surplus in grade officers."

1st Col., Inf.—"Push original Woodring Plan."

Maj., AC—"Standards should be raised. Make Class 'B' really operative; eliminating more officers on basis of proficiency rather than on age alone."

Maj., QMC—"All colonels at 60 years of age when promotion to BG is prohibited."

Col., Cav.—"Do not like bill or compromise. Apply present laws to obtain 4.35% for officers valuable mentally,

morally, professionally, and physically to service. These qualifications are individual. Your vote shows nothing because large percentage will vote according to self-interest."

Maj., Inf.—"Strict physical examinations."

Maj., CAC—"I favor no plan which retires physically qualified officers with good records prior to age 64."

Capt., CE—"Woodring Plan is only one ever suggested which will prove to be free from human judgments and, consequently, human failings."

2nd Lt., AC—"Air Corps promotion should be on length of service and flying experience with the Air Corps."

Maj., OD—"I would believe that by a rearrangement of Captains and Lieutenants on the promotion list so as to meet the original intention of Congress, the age-in-grade situation would be greatly changed."

Naval Aviation Report (Continued from First Page)

reserve Aviation Act be adhered to. The board states, "Within the limitations of the precept, the board recognizes the fundamental conditions requiring determination in the conduct of a large scale investigation into all matters affecting aviation personnel. These are:

(a) What point of origin should be used on which estimates should be based to determine naval aviation personnel requirements?

(b) To what extent should the board take cognizance of the existence of a limited national emergency, or even a state of war, as opposed to long time peace time planning?"

The board recommended that for the personnel requirements of a Navy and Marine Corps with a strength of 3,000 planes, the following personnel be provided:

Pilots, officer and enlisted . . . 4,301
Non-pilots, officers 980
Non-pilots, enlisted 35,442

The board recommended that 136 Naval Academy graduates be taken into Pensacola each year, to reach the proper number of permanent officers needed by the service. This, together with the employment of long-term and short-term reserve officers will give the necessary air strength. Of the 136 commissioned Naval Academy graduates entering Pensacola each year, it is forecast that 109 will be graduated, with 25 being eliminated.

The board stated that in July, 1939, there were 336 pilots in the Navy and Marine Corps reserve on an inactive status. This should be built up to not less than 6,000.

In the opinion of the board, the Pensacola school can handle both the regular and reserve training program.

Below is quoted an excerpt from the report of the board:

In contrast to many other board reports, one thing that stands out clearly with respect to all naval aviation personnel matters examined by this board is the unanimity of opinion expressed by responsible officers on fundamental matters of personnel policy. Most without exception, testimony taken by the board indicates the great desirability of permitting the Navy Department the widest possible latitude in the formulation of policies governing personnel matters. This is particularly true so far as Naval Aeronautics is concerned, due primarily to the fact that its expansion and development have been intensified in recent years. Indications point to further expansion and development in the immediate future. Changing conditions, improvement in operating technique, new conceptions of strategy and tactics affecting location and employment of aeronautical forces, are reflected directly or indirectly in the training, qualification and efficiency of personnel. These considerations govern personnel requirements, both of officers and enlisted, in number and distribution throughout all ranks and ratings of the aeronautic organization. The board therefore believes that legislative action is neither desirable nor necessary to give force to effect to most of its recommendations, since many of them properly fall within the review of officers and bureaus which, under existing law or regulations, are charged with the training and efficiency of the entire naval establishment.

National Guard Maneuvers

One National Guardsman's voice has been raised to oppose any plan which would call for annual field army maneuvers.

Major Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding general of the New York National Guard, stated early this month that annual large-scale field maneuvers of the National Guard would be a serious and costly mistake under the present setup. General Haskell said that civilian soldiers of New York were being prepared only to take their place in the country's initial protective force, but that they were "twice as good as they have a right to be."

Current War Department budget calls for field maneuvers of all four field armies this summer. This would mean such concentrations in succession for the First Army, of which the New York Guard is a part.

Too frequent maneuvers, warned General Haskell, would deprive many of the National Guard soldiers of any oppor-

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tunity to train as small units and would nullify any chance for field artillery target practice. Usually in maneuvers, the field artillery has opportunity to fire only blanks, and the only chance for target practice is during the usual summer training period.

"If we are going to have annual army maneuvers," General Haskell told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, "they should be the final phase of training, and it is absolutely futile to hold them unless all elements are present, and the basic training which would fit them for such maneuvers has been completed. In other words, army maneuvers should be for basically well-trained troops, and not for recruits and men who have been denied an opportunity to become familiar with the powers and limitations of the weapons with which they are armed. Officers should also know the practical powers and limitations of their men, and know how to lead small units."

General Haskell outlines his position as follows:

"I have been quoted in the newspapers recently as being opposed to the holding of large-scale maneuvers for training of divisions, corps, and armies in the field.

"It is always difficult to get over to the public exactly how one stands on a subject which is as little understood as the military. First of all, I think that the training of soldiers should be progressive; that they should start their basic training with instruction in the weapons with which they are armed, to give them a reasonable proficiency. The more proficient with the basic arm, the better. For combat training, I believe in starting instruction with the squad, platoon, company, battalion, and so on, up, and concluding the cycle, time permitting, with field maneuvers involving larger bodies of troops.

"The above has been the generally accepted scheme of training for many years, and it is sound. There is no difficulty in carrying through such a program insofar as the Regular Army is concerned, providing funds are made available; but there is quite a difference when it comes to the training of the National Guard. The soldier in the National Guard enlists for three years. He has a certain number of armory drills throughout the

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winter, indoors, where limited training is possible. Certainly there is no opportunity in armories for many of the training features that must be done on the open terrain and on rifle and artillery ranges. In the National Guard the soldiers are taught most of their combat work and a great part of their proficiency with weapons during the two weeks' training made available to them each summer. While there is some talk about increasing the length of summer training, it should be remembered that it is difficult to arrange to have the civilian soldier leave his employment for more than one period during the summer. I am a believer in a longer summer training period, if it is possible, providing the funds are available, and if the men can get away from their employment to take it. Within limits, the more field training for the National Guard, the better. Generally speaking, the target practice with small weapons such as the rifle and pistol can be completed before going to camp, in which case it would make little difference to organizations armed with the rifle, etc., whether they went to ordinary summer training camps or to large field exercises for combat training. Their first week at maneuvers could be devoted to the combat training of the small units.

"The main objection to the National Guard participating in field maneuvers every summer is that no way has yet been worked out by which the artillery participating in such maneuvers can obtain training with their weapons. New York has six regiments of artillery that would be included in large-scale maneuvers. Limited range facilities exist in this part of the United States for artillery, and these are used to their utmost throughout the summer to revolve all of our artillery regiments through them. Artillery regiments cannot be combined for firing, because the artillery ranges are too small. They cannot be sent up to these ranges, which are far away from their home stations, and then be sent away again to a maneuver, without doubling the expense for travel. The artillery is the neck of the bottle. If the artillery were taken to three large successive maneuvers and therefore were prevented from firing their guns, the men who enlisted would complete their period of service without having seen or heard the basic weapon of their arm of the service fired. To my mind, this would unbalance training. The problem resolves itself into a case of balancing training, so that whatever time is made available can be distributed to all its phases.

"Annual maneuvers are excellent for full-time soldiers, but I do not see how it can be arranged for the National Guard to go to maneuvers oftener than every other year, at the most, and still turn out, at the end of the three-year enlistment period, a soldier with balanced training in his arm of the service. On the other hand, I do think it would be to great advantage to the National Guard to attend Army maneuvers at least one year during the period of their three-year enlistment."

Edison Consults Taussig

Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison yesterday went to Norfolk, Va., to discuss Navy Department reorganization with Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig, Commandant of the 5th Naval District.

The visit was ostensibly a routine inspection tour, although Representative Colgate W. Darden, of Va., Naval Affairs Committee member and chairman of the subcommittee designated to study Navy Department reorganization went to Norfolk at the same time.

Members of the subcommittee said this week that Secretary Edison is extremely anxious to obtain views from officers stationed outside of Washington on the reorganization subject. Admiral Taussig's views on Navy Department organization, quoted in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, have come to the attention of the subcommittee, and every member has expressed great interest in the recommendations set forth.

The reports of the various bureaus on the Vinson plan for Navy Department reorganization are not yet in the hands of the subcommittee, having not yet been returned from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Vinson said this week that he is not wedded to the plan which he outlined to the bureaus for study. He declared that no arbitrary plan could be set forth and emphasized that his outline was merely made to give a basis for study within the Department and by Congress.

Organize Nat. Gd. Med. Cos.

Authority for creation and organization of 15 national guard medical companies was given this week by the War Department. The 15 companies are either collecting companies, with strength of two officers and 66 enlisted men, or hospitals companies having six officers and 66 enlisted men. They will complete their respective medical regiment and the Infantry Divisions to which the regiments are attached.

The 54 officers and 990 men involved in the allocation will exhaust the available allocations under the fourth increment of the national guard.

The new units and the states to which they will be assigned are:

Co. B, Collecting, 104th Med. Reg., 29th Div., Md.

Co. A, Collecting, 106th Med. Reg., 31st Div., La.

Co. H, Hospital, 106th Med. Reg., Miss.

Co. B, Collecting, 105th Med. Reg., 30th Div., N. C.

Co. B, Collecting, 110th Med. Reg., 35th Div., Neb.

Co. B, Collecting, 113th Med. Reg., 38th Div., Ind.

Co. G, Hospital, 120th Med. Reg., 45th Div., Okla.

Co. B, Collecting, and Co. H, Hospital, 108th Reg., 33rd Div., Ill.

Co. B, Collecting, and Co. H, Hospital, 101st Med. Reg., 26th Div., Mass.

Co. B, Collecting, and Co. H, Hospital, 123rd Med. Reg., 34th Div., Iowa.

Co. B, Collecting, and Co. H, Hospital, 111th Med. Reg., 36th Div., Tex.

The 22nd Cavalry Division, National Guard, was federally recognized this week with Brig. Gen. Edward J. Stackpole, commanding the 52nd Cavalry Brigade as commanding general.

1st Bn., 38th Inf., to Houston

Orders have been issued for the movement of the 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty in connection with the concentration of the 2nd Division. The movement is expected to begin on 1 Feb.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Things frequently are not what they seem as is disclosed by an examination of the large "slashes" the House of Representatives appears to be making in the estimates of the President in order to keep the Federal Government within the National Debt limit. Take, for example, the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, which was cut \$94 millions under the estimates. The President had asked \$200 millions for the Maritime Commission. The committee voted \$125 millions, an apparent saving of \$75 millions. But the President had calculated that the Commission could not usefully spend more than \$150 millions, so that the actual reduction is only \$25 millions. Deducted from other independent agencies was \$19 millions. In fact, therefore, the total cut in actual expenditures was \$44 millions, which means that to prevent new taxes there must be curtailment of other appropriations in the sum of \$416 millions. With the pressure from Relief and Farm lobbies, it is apparent that any large savings will be made at the expense of the Army and Navy, if they are made at all. But there is the recourse to deferred appropriations, which is being employed, and the flotation of loans by agencies, which will not appear in the regular budget. In other words, there is congressional manipulation of figures designed to avoid any excess of the debt limit and increase of taxes. The manipulation is excused on the ground of the need of the democrats for reelection.

Indeed, politics are motivating everything being done in Washington at this time. Secretary Hull, who now is the President's choice for the democratic nomination, is pressing the bill for the extension of the Trade Agreement Act, which will expire in June. There is no doubt the House will grant the extension, but in the Senate a prolonged fight is in prospect with the chances in favor of like action. Entering into the discussion of this matter so important to business, is the continued gold influx. Assistant Secretary of State Grady, who has been carefully watching this movement, reported to the Ways and Means Committee, that for 1938 and 1939 the relation of our commodity balance to our gold imports appeared particularly close. In

those two years, during which our net gold imports (not including earmarked gold) were well over \$4.5 billions, the sale of our products and services abroad exceeded by at least \$2 billions the income of foreign countries from products and services delivered to us, that is their ability to repay out of their current business with us. However, the confusion into which the war plunged business in England and France appears to have been straightened out, which should help to change the condition reported by Mr. Grady. This accounts for predictions that while gold will continue to come to this country in large volume it will be at a somewhat reduced rate. Therefore, excess reserves of our banks, already heavy, will continue to rise. It is anticipated there will be only a moderate decline in actual production in this country during the first four months of the year, and that commodity prices will not particularly change during that period. Predictions are mixed as to bond and stock movements, but present levels of broad divisions of our economic structure are not likely to suffer any serious dislocations.

Merchant Marine

Construction of 62 additional ships will have been begun by 30 June 1941, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, has told the House Appropriations Committee. Keels of 18 of these ships will be laid by 30 June 1940, and 44 during the following fiscal year.

With 141 ships now built or under contract, this will bring total laid down by the end of the fiscal year 1941 to 203—slightly over the quota of 50 a year. The 18 to be laid down this year will bring total for three years to 159—nine over quota.

The House Committee after hearing the chairman, reported to the floor an Independent Offices supply bill giving the Maritime Commission \$175,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 under the budget estimate. The committee retained for the commission authority to obligate for an additional \$150,000,000—the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau.

First Bids This Month

A comparison of Admiral Land's table of construction to be underway by 1 July

1941 with tables of construction now underway or completed, indicates that the following additional ships will be built:

- 3 additional freight and passenger ships for Mississippi Shipping Company, which already has three building.
- 4 P-4 luxury liners for the Australia and Orient trade.
- 4 C-3 combination vessels for U. S. Lines.
- 3 P-4 luxury liners for South American trade.
- 21 additional high-speed tankers.
- 5 combination ships for Pacific Coast-Britain trade.
- 9 C-2 cargo vessels for Atlantic Coast-Britain trade.
- 10 C-3 cargo—unassigned.

— 62 total.

Bids on first of these vessels will be asked next week. They will be the first of the P-4's, luxury liners, larger and faster than any merchant vessels ever built in the United States—36 feet longer than the America, at least one knot faster.

The P-4's, which it is said will be constructed for possible use as aircraft carriers in time of war, will have the following dimensions, according to a scale model which Admiral Land proudly carried to the White House on a visit 15 Jan.:

Length, 750 feet; beam, 99.8 feet; overall depth, 78.5 feet; draft, 32 feet; gross tons, 35,000 or more; speed, 24 knots or more; cargo capacity, 535,000 bale cubic feet; passenger accommodations for 1,000.

Only three commercial yards, it is believed, have facilities existing for construction of these gargantuans. They are Newport News SB & DD Company's plant in that city, New York SB Corporation's yards and Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant.

Commission Issues Report

The Maritime Commission has issued its annual report for the year ending 25 Oct. 1939. It contains several new items, summarized briefly below:

Economic Survey of the American Merchant Marine (which dealt with foreign trade) and the survey of intercoastal and coastwise shipping are being supplemented by a survey of inland waterways, information for which is now being collated for presentation to Congress within a few weeks.

Due to high prices for scrap and for old vessels the commission has as yet approved

no applications to take old vessels in trade for new construction—an act authorized by Congress last year on representations that it would be the only means by which many operators could buy the new vessels now building. Since the government would have to buy the vessels and lay them up, this represents savings to the taxpayer.

Only subsidized vessels not covered by minimum manning scales are five ships of the South Atlantic Steamship Company which has suspended operations since passage of the Neutrality Act.

Subsidies are being paid on voyages of ships over 20 years of age, under special exemption, since each of the lines concerned has contracted for new tonnage which is not yet in service.

During the year 26 Oct. 1938 to 25 Oct. 1939, transfers to foreign registry were approved for 88 vessels, denied for 18. Age of vessels transferred averaged 21.05 years. Only 29 were cargo vessels, 16 were tankers. (Admiral Land told Congress 29 vessels have been transferred between 25 Oct. 1939 and 25 Nov. 1939.)

Laid-up fleet now totals 113 ships, 25 of which are in Class I condition and 88 in Class II condition. The four pre-war, German, coal-burning passenger liners in the latter class are to be sold for scrap this month.

Neutrality Zone "Dead Letter"

Great Britain this week served notice she did not intend to observe the neutrality belt thrown about the two Americas by the Panama Congress, unless guarantees were made that German shipping would not be permitted to enter the zone. The British government made it clear it would not tolerate German ships taking refuge in the zone, or engaging in coastwise trade within the zone.

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Army Construction

In the appropriation bills now before Congress the President has recommended a total of \$29,591,748 for construction and \$1,436,000 for acquisition of land for the Army during the next fiscal year.

One item provides \$249,000 for the acquisition of an anti-aircraft firing range in the Mohave Desert, north of Barstow and Baker, Calif., constituting approximately 749,440 acres.

Also included is \$470,000 for the acquisition of land and \$130,000 for preliminary expenses in connection with a building for the Army Medical Library and Museum Building. These funds are carried in the General Public Works bill and are to be "expended by the Public Buildings Administration" for a site on "East Capitol Street, adjacent to the Congressional Library Group, Washington, D. C."

It had been thought that this building was to be erected at the Army Medical Center, but apparently these plans have been changed.

Other funds for the acquisition of land include \$85,000 for Anchorage, Alaska; \$302,000 for Wright Field, Ohio, and \$10,000 for the Puerto Rican Department.

Items for construction are carried in the various bills as follows:

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	\$ 375,000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	60,000
Fort Shafter, T. H.	827,500
Fort H. Ft. Shafter	246,500
Fort H. Ft. Shafter	1,294,209
Fort McArthur, Calif.	138,500
Fort McArthur, Calif.	459,300
Fort Crook, Neb.	55,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	918,988
Fort Crook, Neb.	1,350,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	679,400
Fort Crook, Neb.	708,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	250,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	267,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	740,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	145,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	350,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	900,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	220,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	150,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	350,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	204,400
Fort Crook, Neb.	134,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	57,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	100,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	54,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	90,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	848,400
Fort Crook, Neb.	1,840,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	12,734,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	1,200,000
Fort Crook, Neb.	1,201,500
Fort Crook, Neb.	454,000

In addition to the above figures for 1941 appropriations, the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year (1940) carry funds for the acquisition of land as follows: Puerto Rican Dept., \$320,000; McDowell Field, Wash., \$300,000; and Hamilton Field, Calif., \$200,000. The same estimates carry funds for construction as follows: Panama Canal Zone, \$92,800; Puerto Rico, \$319,000; and Chamute Field, Ill., \$200,000.

National Guard Training and Recruitment

Information from the Office of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau indicates that all states have completed their recruiting requirements under the expansion program on the average to within the 3% deficiency normally attributed to seasonal turnover except the following states which have obtained results under this program in the percentages indicated below:

ART CORPS AREA	
New Hampshire	89.3%
Rhode Island	88.1%
Vermont	91.4%
SD CORPS AREA	
Delaware	86.2%
New Jersey	87.2%
New York	89.2%
SD CORPS AREA	
District of Columbia	84.5%
Maryland	93.3%

The additional field training of 7 days has been completed in all Corps Areas except in the Eighth where in Texas and Arizona part of this time has been reserved for completion during the last week of this month and the Ninth Corps Area which has completed more than 90% of its additional field training and expects completion during the remainder of this month.

Foresees Expanded Army

Representative Buell Snyder, chairman of the subcommittee on Army appropriations, told the House in a speech 12 Jan., that he would like to see the authorization for aircraft raised from 6,000 to 8,000 planes. Army enlisted strength increased to 280,000, and ample air and anti-aircraft protection established around industrial centers.

Mr. Snyder outlined to the House the expansions already made in National Defense under the present administration. Following the World War, he said, "in the name of economy our Army had been permitted to dwindle in size and effectiveness until our defenses were dangerously inadequate, and we would have been utterly unable to muster and adequately equip a respectable war force under a year and a half."

Describing the decline of the Army during that period he stated:

"Never again should we permit economy or neglect to emasculate our Army. So long as we consider this country to be a world power we must maintain, year in and year out, on a sound basis, a reasonable posture of national defense. Due economy is only possible if we follow a well-thought-out plan, follow it consistently through the years, and not involve ourselves in the necessity of the sudden and therefore unduly expensive business of rehabilitating that which we have permitted to fall into disrepair, if not decay."

"In 1920 the Congress enacted the National Defense Act, the finest piece of military legislation in our history. It provided for a peace strength of 18,000 officers and 280,000 enlisted men for the Regular Army and approximately 435,000 men for the National Guard. It likewise established a comprehensive organization and system for our Army, sufficiently elastic to cover all contingencies. The ink was scarcely dry on the new statute when the Congress started on the emasculation of the military system it had just created. The size and effectiveness of the Army progressively declined each year until the low ebb of 1933 was reached. Congressional economy was translated into disarmament. Lack of funds forced the Army to eliminate from its rolls 17 Infantry regiments, 12 Field Artillery regiments, and 4 Coast Artillery regiments, as well as numerous auxiliary units in 1921. The following year a further reduction of 4 Infantry regiments, 2 Field Artillery regiments, 4 Air Corps squadrons, and a tank company was made. Existing units were reduced in strength to skeleton size. At the same time hundreds of Army officers were discharged or retired and several hundred others were demoted in the interest of economy. In 1926, 4 more regiments of Infantry and 2 Field Artillery battalions were dropped. The remaining regiments were further skeletonized and numerous smaller units were made inactive. A boisterous increase was made in the Air Corps without, however, increasing the Army as a whole. This necessitated the transfer of 6,000 enlisted men from the ground troops to the air arm, thus further depleting the already emaciated regiments."

"Practically nothing was done during this period to provide modern equipment for the Army. War surpluses were being consumed without replacement. Reserves were used up. Little or no consideration was given to the maintenance or improvement of our military plant."

"Faced with such a situation, President Roosevelt took resolute action. Despite the fact that we were in the midst of a tremendous depression, he courageously approved increases in expenditures to strengthen our defense. Acting on the recommendations of two great Secretaries of War, the late Honorable George H. Dern, and our present Secretary, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, the President initiated a progressive improvement of our land and air defenses."

"No discussion of our Military Establishment is complete without a recognition of the vision, the judgment, and the courage of our President, who, years ago, reversed the descending course of our preparedness and began the process of securing for our country a genuine national defense."

"We must recognize, too, the splendid ability of his civilian and military advisers, the Secretary of War, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring; the Assistant Secretary of War, the Honorable Louis Johnson; and the unusually able group of officers of the War Department. The country is singularly fortunate in having had at this crucial period the services of these brilliant officers."

"In my judgment, the present session of the Congress is charged with no more important duty than that of providing for the common defense. Let us approach this task in a spirit of national unity, guided by no interest other than that of serving our country."

Air Corps Tactical School

One hundred and one officers are in attendance at the third in the series of three month courses at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., which began Monday, 8 Jan. Ninety-six are from the Air Corps, two from the Chemical Warfare Service, one each from the Infantry and Field Artillery and Major Arturo Meneses, Chilean Air Force, was authorized enrollment by special Act of Congress.

A short address of welcome was delivered by Col. Walter R. Weaver, A.C., Commandant of the ACTS. Col. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., AC, in charge of the school instruction, followed with a brief outline of the curriculum. Lt. Col. Sidney Erickson, Inf., Lt. Col. Leo A. Walton, AC and Maj. Mair S. Fairchild, AC, directors in the ground arms, command staff and logistics, and air tactics and strategy departments also discussed their divisions briefly. Texts, lesson material, maps and other equipment were then issued and the normal schedule assumed which was devoted to Ground Arms Tactics with Maj. Alden H. Walt, CWS as the instructor.

The regular school program is to be resumed Tuesday morning and continue for the duration of the course. Students are to attend classes mornings and an average of two afternoons per week. The remaining afternoons are to be devoted to flying for part of the class and equitation instruction under the direction of Lt. Col. John C. Mullinex, Cavalry.

A tentative visit is scheduled to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., by air, on 29 Jan. to observe a demonstration of firing of Infantry and Field Artillery weapons by the 29th Infantry and 83d Field Artillery.

Air Corps officers in attendance are: Lt. Col. Armin F. Herold, Majors Perry Walner, John Y. York, Arthur J. Melanson, Duane McC. Reeves, George G. Lundberg, Lawrence A. Lawson, Leonidas L. Koontz, Howard Z. Robert, Glenn C. Salisbury, Harold D. Smith, Frank L. Cook, Walter T. Meyer, James E. Duke, William C. Farnum, Winfield S. Hamlin, William J. Hanson, Joseph T. Morris, Walter K. Burgess, Hugh C. Downey, George W. Goddard, John R. Glascock, Joseph P. Bailey, Clarence F. Horton, Russell L. Williamson, Oscar L. Rogers, Harry C. Wieshart, John L. Davidson, Arnold H. Rich, and Charles D. McAllister; Captains Ray H. Clark, John S. Griffith, Oscar L. Beal, Laurence C. Craigie, James F. J. Early, John G. Salsman, Howard M. Turner, Richard W. Gibson, Clarence S. Thorpe, Edgar T. Noyes, Linus D. Frederick, George V. Holloman, James R. Andersen, Charles H. Deewester, James W. Andrew, John C. Crosthwaite, John A. Tarro, Murray C. Woodbury, Jr., Arthur J. Lehman, Russell Keillor, Burton M. Hovey, Jr., Mark K. Lewis, Jr., Robert L. Easton, Henry M. Bailey, Donald W. Benner, Edward H. Porter, Arthur LaS. Smith, Donald D. Arnold, Donald B. Smith, Bryant L. Boatner, Frederick L. Anderson, Jr., George F. Smith, Ralph O. Brownfield, Donald R. Lyon, John P. Kenny, Lambert S. Callaway, Davis D. Graves, William T. Colman, Paul M. Jacobs, Lewis R. Parker, Edwin M. Day, Joseph J. Ladd, Emory S. Wetzel, Ezekiel W. Napier, Melle J. Conlee, Thomas J. Dufosse, Richard C. Lindsay, Irving R. Selby, Chester P. Gilger, Archibald M. Kelley, Richard A. Grunsendorf; 1st Lt. William C. Dolan, Casper P. West, Philo G. Melsenholder, James P. Newberry, Harold L. Smith, Paul G. Miller, William J. Bell, Robert M. Lee, Charles E. Denford, Karl Truesdell, Jr., Paul Burlingame, Jr., Don O. Darrow, Mark E. Bradley, Jr., Carl A. Brandt, 2d Lt. Thomas K. Hampton.

From the other arms are: Maj. March H. Houser, CWS, Capt. Charles L. Booth, FA, Capt. Howell H. Jordan, Inf., and 2d Lt. Ephraim M. Hamptin, CWS.

Emergency Officers' Retirement Pay

The bill, S. 134, which would restore retirement pay benefits to the emergency officers of the World War who were removed from the rolls by reason of the economy act of 1934 was passed by the Senate on 18 Jan. It is estimated that nearly 1500 emergency officers of the World War would benefit by the measure. It now goes to the House for consideration.

Naval Flight Training

It is contemplated that 10 classes in aviation training (heavier-than-air) will be convened at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., during the fiscal year

1941. The first class will convene on 24 June 1940, and subsequent classes at two week intervals to, and including, 11 Nov. 1940. Approximately 15 officers will be ordered to each class making a total of approximately 150 officers to be ordered during the fiscal year.

All candidates for training should submit applications to arrive in the Bureau of Navigation not later than 15 April 1940.

Bonus for Provisional Officers

The Senate on Thursday, 18 Jan., passed the bill, S. 457, which extends the benefits of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act to provisional and probationary officers who served in the World War.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 12 Jan. 1940

Last promotion to the grade of Col. — Joseph C. McHaffey, CE, No. 39. Last nomination to the grade of Col. — Joseph C. McHaffey, CE, No. 39. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col. — Paul S. Reinecke, CE, No. 40. Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col. — Will G. Gooch, QMC, No. 44. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col. — Will G. Gooch, QMC, No. 44. Vacancies—None. Senior Major — Maurice J. McGuire, Inf., No. 45. Last promotion to the grade of Major — LeRoy A. Walthall, AC, No. 88. Last nomination to the grade of Major — LeRoy A. Walthall, AC, No. 88. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt. — Lucas V. Beau, Jr., AC, No. 89. Last promotion to the grade of Captain — William J. Church, Jr., AC, No. 42. Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt. — Ralph Mack K. Kellogg, AC, No. 1935.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. John R. McGraw, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. John M. Collins, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Jacob H. Bridges, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Romeyn J. Healy, Jr., Medical Corps, promoted to captain.
Maj. Forest V. Brockey, Dental Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.
1st Lt. William H. Day, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Martin F. Sullivan, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Richard H. Carnahan, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. James O'N. Mitchell, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.
1st Lt. Charles K. Roger, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.

Warrant Officers

Appointments have now been made through Albert E. Simmons, on the eligible list.

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Navy Expansion Program

Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee late this week abandoned his fight for Congressional authorization for a six year Naval building program which would boost the combatant strength of the Navy by 25 percent and introduced a substitute measure providing only a little more than half of the proposed increase, to be built over a three year period.

His action was taken following nearly two weeks of committee hearings that were rapidly bogging down in a multiplicity of figures, tables and other data. Added to the difficulties within the House Committee over the 25 percent program were vigorous attacks by Senator David I. Walsh, of Pa., Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, who maintains that the Navy has not yet taken advantage of the building possibilities under existing authorization.

Under the reduced authorization bill, the Navy would be authorized to ask for funds for the construction of 75,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 110,000 tons of cruisers and 33,000 tons of submarines. The abandoned bill authorized 400,000 tons of combatant ships in the above categories. Eliminated in the new bill was authorization for the construction of 40,000 tons of destroyers.

Chairman Vinson's action came as a complete surprise to the Navy Department. He made his decision after conferring with Representative Mervyn Maas, minority leader on the committee and Representative Patrick Drewry, of Va., ranking democrat.

Naval officials, alert to defeat any attempt to have the exact tonnages of the vessels to be constructed revealed in open session, declared that the new bill is satisfactory in that Chairman Vinson has given assurance that no time will be lost in building up the strength of the Navy under the new legislation.

Rear Admiral Samuel Robinson, Coordinator of Ship Construction of the Navy Department, said that if the authorization is made a supplemental appropriation of about \$30,000,000 must be asked if construction is begun during the FY 1941 as is contemplated by the committee.

The entire cost of the new authorization has been placed at about \$547,000,000 for combatant ships. No discussion has yet been held over the auxiliary vessel, lighter-than-air craft or airplane strength provisions of the bill, although Representative Maas has stated that he intends to offer an amendment setting 6,000 planes as the minimum aircraft strength, rather than the maximum as now written in the bill.

Senator Walsh, appraised of the House Committee's action, said yesterday that, although he has not had time to consider the new measure, he believes that it is a step in the right direction. He declared that there has never been any difference between Mr. Vinson and himself over the necessity for expanding the Navy. The whole crux of the dissension has been the question of procedure, he stated.

The destroyer authorization was eliminated from the measure, Mr. Vinson said, because it appears to him that the Navy is overbalancing the fleet in this type. He agrees that destroyers are the best defense against submarines, but contends that the vessels can be built rapidly and authorization can be made next year if necessary. Mr. Vinson stated that the bill now provides every ton of construction that Navy and private yards can handle in the next three years, remarking that Congress meets every year.

Added to the 110,000 ton cruiser authorization in the bill is 82,000 tons of cruisers authorized but not built under previous legislation. This gives the Navy authorization for 192,000 tons of cruisers, or the exact amount provided in the 25 percent increase. The aircraft carrier authorization is necessary due to the fact that no authorization exists for the construction of any more aircraft carriers.

The situation with regard to submarines remains essentially the same. By building under replacement authorization, plus the new authorization, the Navy can construct about 30 submarines as asked in the original authorization.

Tonnage in this category was cut from 45,000 tons to 33,000 tons.

Representative Vinson took the Navy Department to task for changing the design and construction features of vessels after construction has been started. He declared this a useless waste of money and requested standardization wherever possible. He doubted that the military efficiency gained balanced the money spent.

A subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee was named by Mr. Vinson to consult with the Navy Department as to the possibility of substituting over-age destroyers for existing training ships on the Great Lakes. Members of this subcommittee are Representatives Maas, Magnuson, Church, Mott, Hess and Darden. All are Naval or Marine Corps Reserve officers, Mr. Vinson said.

Naval Militia Association

The Board of Directors of the Naval Militia Association of the United States held its 46th annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on 12 Jan. 1940.

The following were re-elected officers of the Association: President—Capt. L. W. Hesselman, New York, N. Y.; Vice President—Comdr. N. W. Pickering, Ansonia, Conn., and Secretary-Treasurer—Capt. C. T. McNamara, USS Newton, Jersey City, N. J.

In his report Captain Hesselman said: "Fourteen different states now maintain Naval Militias which is understood to include substantially more than 50% of the sea-going branch of the organized Naval Reserve. California had been included in previous compilations but was dropped as it is understood that the Naval Militia there is practically non-existent. The battalion of the organized Naval Reserve in Baltimore was reestablished as a Naval Militia organization a little over a year ago and therefore the previous total of fourteen states still holds."

"It is my understanding that the policy of this Association continues to be:

"(a) Cooperation with any efforts to estab-

lish Naval Militia organizations which have Federal recognition as Naval Reserve.

"(b) Functioning as members of the USNR Officers Assn. in matters concerning the Naval Militia which also concern other classes of the Naval Reserve.

"(c) Limit itself otherwise to problems of concern to the Naval Militia.

"This statement should perhaps be amplified to indicate our primary purposes of supporting the naval policies of the United States and co-ordination of the Naval Militia with the Navy on a basis mutually conforming to the Federal and State requirements. We can probably develop a declaration of policy along that broader line in the future."

Naval Reserve Association Meets

Principal point urged by the delegates to the convention of the United States Naval Reserve Officers Association last week end was restoration by Congress of \$1,064,681 of the Navy Department estimates disallowed by the Budget Bureau, which were earmarked for the Naval Reserve, principally for training of additional personnel.

The delegates also urged that rank and increased pay of a promoted officer of the reserve should date from the time of creation of the vacancy he fills, as in the Regular Navy, and not from date of acceptance by him of his new commission. They protested against policies which would require members of the Army or Naval Reserves on duty in the War or Navy Departments to resign their commissions.

Van Voorhis Elected President

Lt. Col. Comdr. R. A. Van Voorhis, of Washington, national secretary of the association was elected president to succeed Comdr. N. W. Pickering, of Ansonia, Conn. Lt. (jg) J. W. Shultz, also of Washington, was chosen national secretary-treasurer, and Lt. Comdr. George W. Akers, of Detroit, Lt. Comdr. W. R. Cole, of Camden, and Lt. E. L. Rimpau, of Los

Angeles, were named vice presidents.

The delegates selected Baltimore, Md. for their 22nd annual convention and voted to meet during the second week after the convening of Congress next year.

Highlights of the convention were the Friday speech of Capt. F. X. Gygas, USNR, director of the Naval Reserve, and the Saturday address of Admiral Harold Stark, chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Stark Praises

The Navy Department, declared Admiral Stark, is justly proud of its Reserves, and always strives to foster them as much as appropriations allow. "The fleet must be ready," he said, "and it is particularly necessary that we bend every effort to that end in these critical times. An essential for the rapid increase of our personnel is the training and education of a well organized, carefully selected and loyal reserve. It is from the Naval Reserve that we must draw the major number of our additional officers necessary in a national emergency. It is from the reserve also that we must meet the initial heavy demand for trained enlisted personnel. The efficiency and numbers of the reserve personnel may determine the number of patrol vessels that can be commissioned and placed quickly in service. Admiral Stark pointed out that the reserves during the war were built up to 30,358 officers and 305,089 men as an illustration of the demand for additional personnel in a major emergency.

Of the association he said: "I am fully cognizant of the value of the United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association. This group has within it the means of rendering important service by bringing the problems of the reserve to the attention of the department. Depending on your breadth of view and our breadth of view, this set-up should be an asset to our hands."

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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